SATURDAY NIGHT

IN THIS ISSUE

IS NATO STALLED?

NOW YOU SEE IT; NOW YOU DON'T

JULY 31, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 43

ONTARIO PLAYGROUNDS: *Peterborough Lift-lock. For other spots, see Page 10.*

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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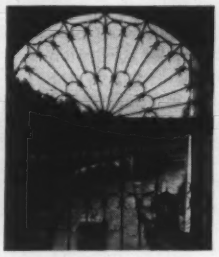
BEHIND THE SCENES



Cover: For all its growth in industry and population, the Province of Ontario still remains a treasure-house of beauty and comfort for the summer vacationist. On the cover, with the **Peterborough Lift-lock,** and two pages of pictures *(Pp. 10 and 11)* SATURDAY NIGHT takes a camera-eye view of some of the better-known resort areas, this year at the peak of their perfection and popularity. Canadians on holiday will see for themselves how lucky they are with this superb natural endowment; others still in the sweltering cities will see what a wealth of enjoyment they have to look forward to.—*Photo by Ontario Department of Travel.*

Next Week: Are changes for the better coming in Spain? What does Franco's Cabinet shake-up mean? SN-*Observer* correspondents will have some answers . . . Frank Lowe and Melwyn Breen describe in picture and story the fabulous Laurentians resort area — its people and its mores . . . Women's Editor Bernice Coffey, just returned from the New York fashion shows, reports on "Manhattan-Fashion-Go-Round". . . Are private detectives of fiction fame different from those of real life? Staff writer Hal Tracey tells what they really do in "So You Want to Hire a Private Detective". . . Other features and departments in the same issue: The Front Page, SN reports on national and international affairs, the Hapsburg art treasures, trends in Canadian business, films and sports.

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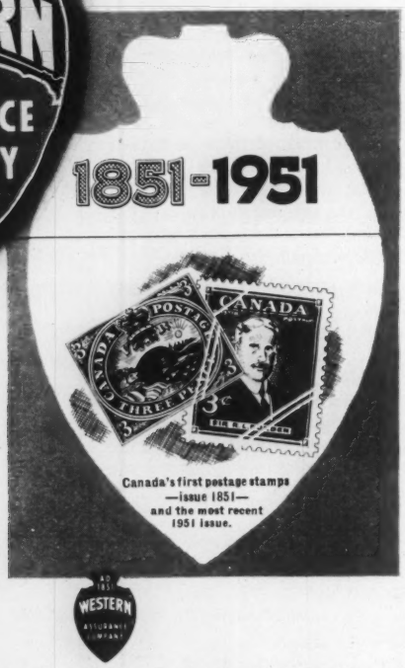

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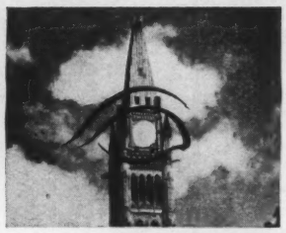

OTTAWA VIEW

NATO IN OTTAWA

THE NORTH ATLANTIC Treaty Council meeting, which will probably be held in Ottawa in September, will be tackling four main policy questions that have developed or continued since the last meeting. These are: (1) how to provide German troops for the NATO force; (2) the admission of Turkey and Greece; (3) increasing the military commitments of the NATO countries; (4) the "infra-structure" of NATO's defence organization—official language for the air fields, communications, barracks and harbors necessary to support the military forces. Dividing the cost of these installations among the 12 treaty members will probably be a major point under this heading.

The Council, which is the top NATO body, was broadened last May to include the Finance Committee and the Defence Committee which formerly worked under it, so September's meeting will be attended by the Defence and Finance Ministers of the 12 Treaty members, as well as the Foreign Ministers.

STARTING POINT

IF BRITAIN, France, and the U.S. agree to admit Turkey and Greece to NATO, Canada probably won't object. A Commonwealth Defence Ministers' meeting was held last month in London to consider this and other Middle East matters; Canada didn't send a representative because, it was explained, we have no direct interest in the Mediterranean. It we'd had any objections we presumably would have made them known at that meeting.

This does not mean there will be no trouble over the admission of Turkey and Greece. It's emphasized in Ottawa—as it was in London when Britain agreed to the admission of the two east Mediterranean countries — that there are other NATO members, such as Norway, who have different opinions. They're not concerned with the Mediterranean either, and don't want to be committed through NATO to military action there.

MORE TROOPS

THERE is still a gap between the forces General Eisenhower has and the number that have been promised. Besides this, there is a gap between the forces promised and the number that will actually be required to make Europe strong enough to deter Soviet aggression.

The Korean picture should be clearer by September, but even if the peace talks do bring the fighting to an end, they are not likely to result in an immediate upward surge in the number of troops available for duty in Europe. If the talks break down, the manpower problem will get worse, but in either case, the Council will have to work out means of getting more troops in Europe.

PAYING THE BILL

WITH the help of the Finance Ministers, the Council will also have to divide the cost of setting up the military installations in Europe, and get the work underway as quickly as possible. The recent U.S. talks with Spain about air bases in that country won't figure directly in this, though the effect of this arrangement on the propaganda position of the whole North Atlantic Treaty Organization may get some attention.

The U.S. talks with Spain are on a bilateral basis and outside of NATO. An agreement would be one the U.S. entered on its own after it had been unable to "find a common position" on the subject with other NATO powers. There would be no questions of priorities for U.S. military and economic contributions. The NATO countries in Europe have priority and the U.S. Secretary of State has established "there will be no change in this procedure."

FEW RESERVISTS

THE ARMY isn't particularly concerned over the small percentage of reservists in the Europe-bound 27th Brigade. Of the 9,293 other ranks recruited by the middle of July, just over 2,000 came from the reserve force. Army chiefs would have liked a higher percentage of men who had at least a start on their training, but that wasn't the purpose of doing the recruiting for the brigade through the reserve units. It was felt, instead, that better recruiting results could be obtained from the general public if enlistments were done through local and well-known regiments.

Last May, 42 reserve units were called upon to raise the men required for the 27th Brigade. Recruiting has been spotty. Some of the units haven't filled their quotas yet while others have exceeded them. Best results have been achieved in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario. The army attributes the lag in the other areas to seasonal factors; *e.g.*, the busy summer period on the farms would explain why the figure for Saskatchewan and Manitoba is only 917 other ranks compared with 2,723 for the Maritimes.

ARMY LEBENSRAUM

ARMY OFFICIALS are much more concerned over their housing problem than about their recruiting pattern. In spite of all the space there is in Canada, they are having a hard time finding an area that is large enough and warm enough to train a whole division at any time of the year.

In the existing camps the best they

CONTINUED ON OPPOSITE PAGE

CAPITAL COMMENT

A Senator Deals with Critics

CERTAIN remarks made in the Senate in the dying days of the last session seem to me to attack one of the basic principles on which our society is founded, and I am surprised that they were not more widely commented upon in the press.

Senator Thomas Farquhar, who was an MP on the Liberal side of the House before his elevation to the Upper Chamber, complained about a broadcast on the Senate and its work which had been carried on the air about seven months before. This broadcast, said Senator Farquhar, was "very untrue and misleading." He observed that the CBC had the power to control that kind of statement. "But it has not passed the regulations in accordance with the purpose of the Act." Moreover, he complained that "nothing whatever was done by the board to prevent a recurrence of a broadcast of this kind."

Hon. John T. Haig, who had previously objected in the Senate to the same broadcast, is quoted at this point as having interjected, "Hear, hear."

Reassuring Words

Senator Farquhar then said that he did not advocate the curtailment of freedom of speech. "I am sure none of us wishes that," he said. This sounds reassuring. But he added: "When freedom of speech is abused, I feel that something should be done about it. Surely private stations in this country should not allow anyone to broadcast any statement that he or she wishes, regardless of how true it is."

So far, presumably, the honorable senator would have his fellow Liberals going along with him. Every one knows that freedom of expression carries parallel responsibilities. But he went on to offer a strange solution, or so it seems to me:

"I know of only one effective way to deal with this serious problem. My suggestion is that the Government of Canada should take over all private stations in the country and bring them under the operation of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. I feel that we should take a very definite stand on this question. Private stations must not be allowed to use the air in Canada in such a way as to contravene the purposes of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Act.

"The Federal Government," he continued, "is paying large sums of money year after year in an effort to provide good broadcasting service to the Canadian people. I think that if the Government were to take over all private stations, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation could be operated on a sound, financial basis."

There are so many issues involved in a few sentences here that it is difficult to know which to examine first. On the basis of a single broadcast critical of the Senate, a Senator would have the Government "take over all private stations in the country and bring them under the operation of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation."

All Necessary Authority

But what more control does Senator Farquhar want over this medium of mass communication, this aspect of free expression, which he does not wish, he says, to curtail? Earlier in his own speech, Senator Farquhar had quoted, from the Senate Committee on Finance, testimony by A. D. Dunton, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the CBC. This indicates that the CBC already has all the authority it needs to control and if necessary censor the broadcasts over private stations. And if it be added that the Chairman of the Board of Governors himself, and the Board, and the General Manager of the CBC are themselves appointed by the Cabinet, by order-in-council, it would seem that the potential if not actual authority of the state is absolute already.

The incident is disturbing because it illustrates how vulnerable to political and state interference is this important medium of mass communication. What was actually said in the broadcast complained about is, of course, of some relevance, though it has little or no bearing on the fundamental question of state control over the content of broadcast commentary. I have the text of the broadcast before me as I write. There are one or two passages in it of rather rough treatment of the Senate, but it is not out of line with critical comment about the Red Chamber frequently seen and heard in the past.

A much more slashing attack on the Senate appeared some time later in *The Ottawa Citizen*, but I have not heard any suggestion from the Upper Chamber that the Southam newspaper group should, therefore, be taken over.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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OTTAWA VIEW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

can manage at present is a brigade—and that's stretching it. Plans for the 27th call for battalion and regimental training in Canada, with the brigade training being done in Europe.

There was worry over this even before the Korean War started. The war added to the problem, and now the cease-fire talks may result in even greater housing difficulties. It's expected the 27th Brigade will be in Europe before the 25th gets back from Korea. But if it doesn't, the Government will have to find accommodation for the equivalent of five infantry brigades. These are made up of the 25th and 27th and their reinforcements (which amount to about a brigade each), and the airborne permanent force brigade, plus artillery and armor. There won't be any help coming from the U.S. either, as the armed forces there have their own housing problem.

JAPAN'S FISHERMEN

IT LOOKS as though the hard feelings that existed between Canada's Pacific coast fishermen and their Japanese counterparts in pre-war days won't be revived. Article 9 of the Japanese peace treaty, though necessarily rather general, provides that the Japanese must negotiate fisheries treaties with other nations concerned with Pacific Ocean fisheries. And there is a fairly large club to back up the provisions.

The difficulty in pre-war days sprang from the fact that the Canadian Government had made sizable investments in conservation, and had regulations which it applied to Canadian fishermen. The Japanese fishermen, while not invading Canadian territorial waters, did upset the conservation programs of both the Canadian and U.S. Governments and, of course, didn't have to abide by the regulations.

For a while it looked as if the problem might become even more acute in the postwar period. The Sea of Okotsk, which had been a big income producer for Japan, was taken behind the Iron Curtain, and it seemed likely the Japanese fishing fleet would be invading the areas used by Canadian and U.S. fishermen in force.

For a while the only assurance that this wouldn't happen was an informal exchange of letters between President Truman's special emissary, John Foster Dulles, and Japanese Premier Yoshida. It was agreed that Japan would keep her nationals from fishing in conserved waters and also that they would keep out of waters they hadn't fished in before Japan entered the war. As far as the Canadian Government was concerned the agreement was too informal, and Fisheries Minister Mayhew's department did a lot of work in Washington to get it on a more official level. As a result, the agreement in the Dulles-Yoshida correspondence has been put on a Government level, and applies to all the countries concerned with the Pacific Ocean fisheries. Japan now will have to negotiate separate fisheries treaties with each of these countries and the terms of the Dulles-Yoshida agreement will be a strong incentive for her to do so.

LETTERS

Stalin and "Peace"

IN THE interesting article "Why Stalin Cries 'Peace'" (SN, July 17) Edward Crankshaw writes: "It may seem paradoxical to say that the only danger of war from Russia comes from the popular longing for peace; but it is true. The Russians are the most peace-loving people in the world. They have suffered too much and too often from war to believe that it can do them any good at all."

E. CRANKSHAW

From 24 years of life in the USSR and the careful study I have made of Russian politics I believe this statement to be inaccurate. Commenting on the statement of Secretary of State Acheson before the House of Foreign Affairs Committee, June 26, 1951, the editorial writer of *New York Times* says: "The Soviet rulers have followed the imperialist Russian tradition with only this difference: they have added to Russian military power the new weapons of Communist conspiracy, subversion, psychological warfare and indirect aggression." In his statement Mr. Acheson asserted that Stalin's policies are merely an extension of expansionist and aggressive policies conducted by Russia in the last 500 years . . .

It may also be recalled that Russian armies subjugated the nine national republics which spontaneously arose on the territories of the Russian Empire following the Revolution in 1917, and against their will included them in the USSR. This and all the preceding imperialistic acts, whose sole purpose was the expansion of Russian territory, always met with the wholehearted support of the Russian people, except in the case of the war with Japan . . .

Toronto, Ont. NICHOLAS PRYCHODKO

Tass Man

THE SN article concerning the long delayed admission to the Parliamentary Press Gallery of Arcadi Ogorodnikov (July 17), representative of the Tass Agency of Moscow, is a correct statement of fact with one exception. That is, when your correspondent writes: "Chester Bloom told him [Ogorodnikov] that he would resist in every way Tass's efforts to gain membership", he omitted the vital words "without complying with the Parliamentary Press Gallery rules".

These rules require every newspaper or news agency replacing a correspondent to make a new formal application for the newcomer's admission. Every newspaper or news agency readily complies with that requirement except the Russians. The Canadian Press and the British United Press always comply with that rule. But the Russians, in their customary manner of insolently pushing western nations and their institutions around, chose to ignore the rule for two years.

I personally explained the rule, as President of the Press Gallery and member of the executive to both Ogorodnikov and the man who preceded him, one Remizov. Not only that but I explained it, or attempted to, twice over the telephone to persons representing themselves as secretaries when I called the Russian Embassy. Undoubtedly, Tass was well aware of the press gallery rule. At long last, they have complied.

It is quite correct that my remark, only partially quoted, to Ogorodnikov, was made when he was trying to lobby members of the Gallery with invitations to cocktail parties and other entertainment at the embassy. I do not deny that I welcomed the opportunity to stand off this arrogant dictatorship as long as I had the responsibility of President and Member of the Executive. I no longer have that responsibility and certainly no desire to argue with my colleagues against their wishes. But I am morally certain that despite the claim that Ogorodnikov is not listed as an employee of the Russian embassy, he is absolutely under their instructions.

Ottawa, Ont. CHESTER A. BLOOM

Cape Breton Legends

HUGH MacLENNAN'S article "Cape Breton: The Legendary Island" (SN, July 3) may fascinate cosmopolites in search of quaint characters, but it is almost a caricature of Cape Breton. The people of Cape Breton are not nearly as homogeneous as your contributor avers. Isn't he mistaking a part (Scottish) for the whole? He seems pre-occupied with one ethnic group only, and even this segment of the people discarded its Gaelic upon entrance to the English urban communities more than fifty years ago—long before the radio or the Cabot Trail.

I doubt if the expression "the Boston States" was ever used by many people except in derision of a few Scottish settlers from the backlands. The language in general use was the English of the Loyalists from Virginia and New York who had lived in cities and towns endowed with the cultural institutions of English community life of the 18th century. Their progeny improved these institutions according to the standards of the epoch in which each generation lived. Therefore, Cape Breton is not now just emerging from a primitive past when naive peasants speaking Gaelic lived in insular ignorance of the civilized world. Almost two centuries ago, the Loyalist pioneers had established in Cape Breton the amenities of civilization then extant. To attribute to their descendants, and to those of French and Irish pioneers, the traits which may belong to the Scots may help Mr. MacLennan to depict Cape Breton as an ethnic entity, but one doubts if even our worthy Scottish friends will be flattered by the implied assimilation.

Perhaps the charitable view is to assume that Mr. MacLennan's "emotional images" became dominant because he is an able writer of fiction rather than an objective reporter.

Dartmouth, NS F. A. LEWIS

THEN AND NOW

DEATHS

Fred Mallison, 75, last of the top-hatted, frock-coated Bay Street businessmen; in Toronto.

Walter Trier, 61, noted European cartoonist who came to Toronto in 1947; at his home near Collingwood.

Capt. J. J. Goulet, 81, bandmaster of the Fusiliers Mont Royal Regiment for over 30 years; at his home in Montreal after a lengthy illness.

Major J. P. L. Gosselin of Verdun, Que., second-in-command of the Royal 22nd Regiment's battalion in Korea; killed when his car blew up during a patrol, in Korea.

Major J. L. Y. Dube of Quebec City, who succeeded Major Gosselin (item above); accidentally killed in Korea.

Lt.-Col. Hervey Hough, 85, well-known in Montreal business circles and long associated with the Victoria Rifles of Canada; at summer home near Riviere du Loup, Que.

Hon. W. E. Knowles, 79, former Saskatchewan Justice, clergyman and parliamentarian; in Toronto.

John Innes, 65, Toronto Controller for past 12 years; in Toronto, after a short illness.

John J. Dunlop, 59, Principal of Lisgar Collegiate, Ottawa, since 1939; in a Montreal hospital after a long illness.

APPOINTMENTS

Vincent Scully tendered his resignation as Deputy Minister of Taxation to become General Manager of the Steel Company of Canada, Hamilton.

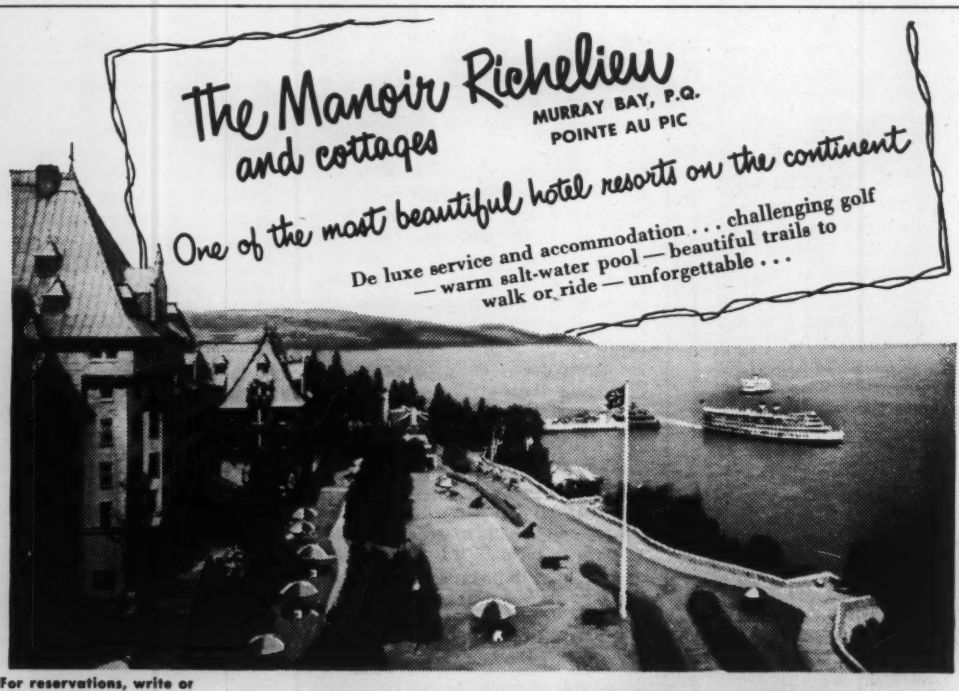
Air Vice-Marshal F. R. Miller has been appointed as Vice-Chief of Air Staff.

Dr. H. Ward Smith, a Professor in Department of Pharmacology, University of Toronto, has been appointed Director of Ontario's crime detection laboratory.

Dr. W. E. Gallie, Toronto, has been appointed Provincial Surgeon, St. John Ambulance (Ontario Council).

HONOR

Dr. E. H. Watts, University Hospital, Edmonton, as president of The Canadian Anaesthetists' Society.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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 43 July 31, 1951

The Editor Emeritus

IN THE 64 years since picturesque Edmund E. Sheppard founded SATURDAY NIGHT, five editors, all individualists, have left a personal mark on the Canadian scene.

B. K. Sandwell, in this issue, after 18 years as Editor, becomes Editor Emeritus. He brought to his post the unusual combination of professorial scholarship and newspaper training. He belongs to most of the learned societies of Canada and he possesses the eager enthusiasm of a drama-hungry critic in search of a good play.

Mr. Sandwell has been a crusader, particularly for Civil Liberties, but always an urbane crusader. He is one of the few Canadian editors who know that the light touch, the smile, can accomplish more than the scream.

No Canadian editor since Dr. J. A. Macdonald of the old Toronto *Globe* has been so eagerly sought as a speaker across Canada. B. K. has been back and forth in every province on speaking tours.

The New Editor is delighted that the Editor Emeritus will not only continue his signed feature on Page 7 but will also contribute to the editorial columns and be available with advice and inspiration in helping to maintain the urbanity, tolerance and Canadianism which distinguished his regime as editor of this journal.

Malan and Commonwealth

THE objection of Dr. Malan to the procedure, or rather the lack of procedure, for the admission of members to the British Commonwealth is one which has on occasion been voiced in Canada, though for different reasons. Dr. Malan denies the right of the British Government to put former colonies on the same footing as existing member nations of the Commonwealth. He asks "What greater solidarity or common interest or homogeneity does there exist, for example, between South Africa and India, than exists between South Africa and Holland, or Belgium, or France or Germany?" India would undoubtedly agree, and would make the same inquiry concerning the solidarity between itself and South Africa.

The Round Table, discussing this problem, makes the rather startling statement that the term Commonwealth, "both in its original and in its official use, covers all the countries previously known as the British Empire." Colonial territories are integral parts of the Commonwealth; the grant of self-government does not admit them, it merely makes them independent members. If this claim of *The Round Table* is correct, we can only say that the "original and official" use is a long way from the popular use, and that the popular use seems to us to be supported by the language of the Statute of Westminster, which is the basic constitutional document of the Commonwealth. That statute nowhere defines the Commonwealth, but it designates the Crown as "the symbol of the free association of the members of the British Commonwealth", and goes on to declare that "it would be in accord with the established constitutional position of all the members of the Commonwealth in relation to one another that any alteration in the law touching the Succession to the Throne" shall require the consent of the Parliaments of all the Dominions. These statements appear to us meaningless if the non-self-governing colonies are themselves "members" of the Commonwealth. The Crown cannot possibly be the symbol of any "free association" between Great Britain and, for example, Sierra Leone, for the reason that no such free association exists. This language surely implies pretty definitely that the Commonwealth—though admittedly a very loose sort of organization—consists of nations, or political entities if the term suits better, which are

PASSING SHOW

"MEMOIRS of Hecate County" by Edmund Wilson, which is banned in Canada for immorality, is a great success in England, and is described by the *Times* as "not the kind of book that turns up every day." Luckily for the Canadian customs censor, who has to turn it down every time it turns up.

Complaints that the West has lost interest in Asia (except as a theatre of war) are open to rejoinder that the West has lost a lot of principal there too.

The British Labor Government has decided against equal pay for equal work in the civil service. How is the female civil servant to marry and keep a husband and family?

Modernist sculpture is said to aim at horror, and in the general opinion it achieves a very palpable hit.

There is to be no more cost-of-living index in Canada, the government having at last realized that we can't afford to live.

The British Government, with its fun fairs and increased rations, is reviving the old "Bread and Circuses" policy of the later Roman Empire.

You can't get oil without drilling, and it looks as if you can't keep it without drilling either.

Historians complain that there are no colorful figures in Canadian public life, but look how they get treated. Mitch was thrown out and Walter isn't doing too well.

Race-horse owners strike for larger purses, and everybody else for more money to put in them.

Milk deliveries in Toronto are to be cut down, and we shall soon need a calendar to tell us which is the day for milk and which is the day for the postman.

Lucy says she thinks the Korean business would have got along better if there had been a pre-preliminary meeting to settle the agenda for the meeting which was to settle the agenda for the real cease-fire conference.

CAN YOU GET ONE WITHOUT THE OTHER ?

capable of being "freely" associated, and that description does not apply to colonies, which have no choice in the matter of their association

If our interpretation is correct, any portion of the "Empire" which becomes self-governing, and therefore capable of free association with the other nations of the Commonwealth, becomes a member of the Commonwealth in virtue of the grant of self-government. (Ireland became a member by a different process, because she had not been a colony but a part of the United Kingdom.) Such a member can at any time withdraw from the Commonwealth, but does not have to be elected; membership comes automatically with the grant of self-government, which is a unilateral act by the United Kingdom. This method of procedure is obviously appropriate only to a certain stage in the development of the colonies and Dominions, and will in time become meaningless. If South Africa thinks it is meaningless already South Africa has only to withdraw — which is probably what Dr. Malan is driving at.

What About Svetlana?

WE FIND it significant that the refreshments at Svetlana Stalin's wedding (the second one) were served "on the Tsarist gold plate". Eating off gold plates, when performed by the Tsar and his family and entourage, was always held by Communists to be an outrage upon the workers, a tyrannical use of riches that should have been shared among the down-trodden masses, a robbery of the poor. When it is performed by Uncle Joe and his family and entourage it seems to be all right.

Our own domestic Communists will undoubtedly be heard denouncing loudly any expenditures which may be undertaken by Canadian authorities in connection with the forthcoming visit of Princess Elizabeth and her husband. The amount of attention that we need pay to these outcries will be materially lessened by the fact that we can now reply: "What about Svetlana?"

Let us be quite clear. We are not criticizing Uncle Joe. Uncle Joe is the head of an undoubted Russian Empire, and the head of an Empire is entitled to a considerable amount of what the American economist Veblen (very popular with the left wing) used to term "conspicuous waste". We are criticizing the kind of people who object to "conspicuous waste", meaning any kind of showy expenditure, when it happens in a capitalist economy, but have not a word to say about it when it occurs in a Communist one.

"Political Action"

WE HAVE been much interested in the contents of a recent issue of the PAC-CCL *Newsletter* largely devoted to reporting the Political Action Weekend Institutes which have been held in various Canadian centres this spring and early summer—chiefly in Ontario and Saskatchewan, where provincial elections are regarded as "definite possibilities". The Political Action Committee of the CCL is of course occupied in promoting the interests of the CCF, and the "highlight" of the Kitchener Institute was a speech by Mr. Jolliffe, CCF leader in the Ontario Legislature. Another speaker was the CCF candidate for the local riding, Joe Zinger, "who, while a farmer, promised to look after the interests of labor as well".

Mr. Jolliffe most admirably pointed out the necessity of trade union members taking an interest in provincial and municipal affairs; but he went on to say that "The best potential leadership in any country comes from those that serve and not those that exploit their fellowmen. The tragedy that has been brought about in the world has been caused by the aristocracy. As the ranks of leaders are replaced by those that serve we will come again to peace."

—Clint (Saint John, N.B.)

AFTER *18 Years: "B.K.S." now Editor Emeritus*

Apart from the fact that there is not much aristocracy in Canada, this seems a dubious doctrine. The ranks of the aristocratic leaders of Germany and Italy were replaced a few years ago by Hitler and Mussolini and their cronies, an operation which did not bring us much nearer to peace. The ranks of the aristocratic leaders of Russia were replaced even earlier by those that serve, in the persons of Lenin and Stalin, and we do not know whether Mr. Jolliffe thinks that the latter is at the moment a useful agency for peace or not. Some of the prominent members of the CCF in both Ontario and Saskatchewan certainly do think that he is, but their view is not shared by Mr. Coldwell, who leads the CCF at Ottawa.

The *Newsletter* berates the Ottawa Government for increasing the salaries of the judges, which is legitimate campaigning material, but does it in language carefully calculated to suggest a corrupt consideration. "There was one group which knew it wouldn't be forgotten in these awkward times. They knew they could count on the government to raise their incomes in line with the cost of living. They were the judges of Canada." The rather widespread effort of labor politicians to discredit the courts is probably more dangerous to democracy than any other current political tendency.

The Held and the Unheld

ONE of the reasons why trade unions are objecting to the assertion by the courts of a small measure of control over the proceedings of labor relations boards by the "natural justice" rule is that they themselves, as unions, realize perfectly that they are not effectually bound by the decisions of such boards, while the employers are strictly bound and cannot escape. The unions are not bound, because the decisions simply cannot be enforced. Men cannot be compelled to work if they do not feel like it, no matter what a labor relations board may have said about the terms on which their work should be performed. The employer has to meet those terms, but if the men do not like them they can stop working.

Some unions of railway workers, which are bound by term agreements having many months yet to run, are now discussing the presentation of demands for alteration of the terms of their employment—demands which of course have no backing except the power to strike. In these circumstances it is not surprising that the unions are perfectly satisfied with the doctrine that the decisions of labor boards should be final and unreviewable even on grounds of natural justice. If *they* do not like them they know that they cannot be held by them; if the employer does not like them he can be held. That is a very pleasant situation—for the unions.

Price-Fixing Problem

RUMORS that the Ottawa Government may do something in the direction of prohibiting the fixing of retail prices by the manufacturer or wholesaler suggest that somebody has been busy hunting up the records of the long-forgotten H. H. Stevens Price Spreads Inquiry, which nobody has thought of for fifteen years because Mr. Stevens was so ill-advised as to use it for the foundation for a new national party and failed to elect a single follower to accompany him to the next House of Commons. Ever since then politicians appear to have thought that price spreads were political poison.

That is, we fancy, a great mistake. At the present moment the Liberal Government is under an urgent necessity to do something about the high cost of living; and, as any other Government with a sense of responsibility would be, it is also anxious to do nothing in that line that would impair the productivity of the nation's industries. In this situation price spreads look like a very good thing to attack. There is a pretty close connection between them and profits; profits are extremely unpopular with a large part of the electorate which has been taught by the Socialists that they are immoral and a kind of theft from the other members of society, and a move that would prohibit the fixing of a price spread between the wholesaler's price and the retailer's price would certainly look like introducing freer competition into an area where profit-fixing has prevailed. (Whether it would actually do so, and whether profits have actually been fixed, are another matter.) As the move would affect only the distributing trades and not the producing ones, it would probably not have any serious effect upon production.

The problem faced by Ottawa is that of keeping the economy running in high gear without getting too large a part of the electorate all steamed up about the rise in prices which is what keeps it running in high gear. A move ostensibly designed to let free competition bring down price spreads between producer and consumer might serve that purpose very well, for a time. And it would probably do nobody any great harm.

A Theatre Companion

THERE will soon be very little that the Oxford Companions are not companioning. We have already noted in these columns the virtues of the Companions of Music, American Literature and Classical Literature, and now comes the Oxford Companion to the Theatre ($7.50), edited by Phyllis Hartnoll and contributed to by such authorities as Professor Allardyce Nicoll, Dyneley Hussey, George Speaight (known to Canadians as a drama festival adjudicator), Val Gielgud, Rosamond Gilder and S. R. Littlewood.

The encyclopaedic character of this 900-page volume is well exemplified by the 11-page article on Make-up, which is a history of that art compiled from every available indication in preserved records from Thespis to Eleanora Duse. What is known in the profession as "Sadler's Wells Make-up" is, we learn, "a couple of tobacco tins, into which is scraped from the dressing-room walls white distemper and red or brown distemper; for

shadow work one merely runs the finger along in the dust under the dressing-table shelf." A reading of this article together with that on Lighting would alone justify the cost of the volume for any intelligent and ambitious amateur. But the end of the article on Speech by the late Elsie Fogerty, who founded in London the Central School of Speech Training and Dramatic Art, is even more valuable, and should be posted in the greenroom of every Little Theatre.

The article on Canada is unsigned but reasonably adequate, but the author appears to think that the Arts and Letters Club of Toronto is an adjunct of the University, an idea which will greatly annoy some of the surviving founders. This is a surprising error, because the author, judging from the very limited space which he allots to dramatic efforts in Ottawa and Montreal, must be a Toronto man.

The late John M. Innes

THE death of Controller Innes of Toronto removes a man who, while not quite a national figure yet, would undoubtedly have become one had fate permitted him a few more years of life. It was his ambition, which he could very probably have realized, to become mayor of his adopted city, and in that position he could not have failed to become widely known and, we are confident, widely beloved.

Mr. Innes's great quality was his unlimited liking for human individuals and his equally unlimited willingness to do them a good turn. He was the most accessible man the City Hall of Toronto has known since the late "Tommy" Church. And the odd and impressive thing was that there was nothing of the office-seeker about him when he was doing his good works. He did not help people in order to get votes; he got votes because he liked helping people. Many candidates get votes for worse reasons.

Hereditary Socialists?

THE Socialist Government of Great Britain has created 67 new peers during its five years in office. We have no objection to that; it is the proper way for any British Government to reward supporters without spending any money on them, and at the same time to ensure that its arguments will be adequately stated in the Upper House.

But a British peerage is a hereditary thing; and we shall look forward with great interest to finding out how many of the sons of these Labor Peers will still be Socialists when they come to sit in their fathers' seats in the Lords. We have a notion that Socialism is not very hereditary.

Eggsultation

"A hen belonging to Miss Ellen Jones, of Bailey Farm, Bodorgan, Anglesey, has laid a 6½-oz. egg. Special prayers for its safety were said in the Parish Church at Mundesley, Norfolk." From a Stoke-on-Trent newspaper.

BLESSINGS *on you, little hen,*
Genius of our chicken-pen.
Write it in the farm archive:
Ounce-age six plus decimal five.
Ere we're ready for the feast
Let the farm be well policed.
Lest your fruit should suffer fall
Say a prayer in parish hall.

BLESSINGS *on you, little fowl.*
Ellen never more will scowl,
Scold, or pause to contemplate
All the costly grain you ate.

BLESSINGS *on you, little bird . . .*
How'll we have it, poached or shirred?

J. E. P.

After Eighteen Years

by B. K. Sandwell

HAVING turned over this week to "Bob" Farquharson the desk which I have occupied for the past eighteen years and a half, I have been impelled, not unnaturally, to look back over these years and do a little thinking about the things that have happened in them.

The desk at which I have sat during this period was not that of my predecessor, Hector Charlesworth, who when I joined the staff was leaving SATURDAY NIGHT to head the Radio Commission of R. B. Bennett. Mr. Charlesworth was a man of conservative instincts, and when he was made editor he refused to vacate the office in which he had long functioned as music and dramatic editor. Having no such ties with the past, when I first arrived, I established myself in the room where Fred Paul had functioned, and which I had often visited during his régime in my capacity as a regular contributor to the paper. Paul and I had been close friends in the journalistic fraternity of Montreal, and a third member of our group had been Peter Donovan, now for many years past a resident of England and still a writer for SATURDAY NIGHT over the signature of P. O'D.

Early Associations

Nor were even these ancient friendships my first association with SATURDAY NIGHT. When I was an undergraduate at the University of Toronto, very slightly junior to two equally unknown young men named W. L. M. King and Arthur Meighen, I wrote verses—a habit which was then and is still not uncommon among undergraduates of a certain type, and which probably does little harm if not taken too seriously. My verses scanned correctly and offended none of the rules of grammar, and even then I never used "flaunt" for "flout". So SATURDAY NIGHT printed several of them in 1896 and 1897, to my great satisfaction but without any benefit to my finances. One of them, I recall, was a rather good translation of "L'Heure Exquise" by Mallarmé.

Cleaning out the desk which had once been Fred Paul's and which I appropriated in 1932, I have come across a file of the letters of congratulation which I received on my appointment as editor. I suppose it is in the nature of things that, even in a country where people live longer than almost anywhere else on earth, at least a third of the writers of these letters should now be dead. Nearly all of them made at one time, and many of them are still making, a perceptible impact on the thoughts and actions of Canadians. They were right in congratulating me, for I have had during these eighteen years an extremely good time—perhaps a better time than I had ever expected or had any right to expect.

Editorial Freedom

That good time I owe very largely to the publishers of SATURDAY NIGHT, who have consistently allowed me the fullest editorial freedom. I owe it in part also to my predecessors in the editorship, who established a tradition of editorial freedom which has been the source of a good deal of the respect which the paper has enjoyed.

In 1932 Canadians had experienced the trials, but had not had time to learn the lessons, of one great world war and of the greatest of all world depressions. They were bewildered and uncertain, and I was probably not much less bewildered and uncertain than any of them. There was a dim realization that a free-enterprise society could not stand much of a condition in which it was possible for almost a third of its workers to be unemployed and without hope of employment; but few people had any idea of the terrific shock which the '20s in Europe and '29 in America had imparted to the economic machinery. Herbert Hoover was still President of the United States, and Mr. Bennett was Prime Minister of Canada, and both administrations were animated by the belief that this was just another depression, and that the economic and social machinery that had got through the depressions of the past would do all right to get through this one. Mr. Hoover was destined shortly to give place to Franklin Roosevelt, who had no such delusions, and Mr. Bennett was destined to change his views very sharply but to fail in the effort to convince the country that he had changed them.

Good Empires and Bad Ones

Very few Canadians then realized that the world was on the brink of a tremendous reaction away from democracy, and an equally tremendous upsurge of nationalistic feeling in nations which in the nineteenth century had been incorporated in larger political units. The doctrine of self-determination was already over a decade old, but it was thought to be suitable only for bad Empires like the Hapsburg one, not for good Empires like the French, Dutch and British. Nobody dreamed that in less than twenty years India would be two republics, Japan would lose its overseas possessions, and China would become more or less an appanage of Russia. As a matter of fact, international affairs interested only a tiny fraction of the Canadian people, professors and bankers and traders, who gathered together under the aegis of the Institute of International Affairs to discuss how soon the Lenin dictatorship would break down. SATURDAY NIGHT had no foreign editor, and Willson Woodside had not even begun those cycling tours of Europe which gave him, and through him many other Canadians, a first realization of what an autocracy like that of Hitler could be.

The Bright Boys Move In

Ottawa was still run almost entirely by politicians, just as a provincial capital is today. The Bright Boys had not moved in, or at least not in any numbers. Herridge and Christie were almost the only forerunners of the great army of despatch-case carriers who make the nation's policies because no Cabinet can possibly possess the specialized knowledge which policy-making now requires—and who incidentally are organized in various inter-departmental committees which enable them to come to agreements exactly as the Ministers come to agreements in Council.

It was a nice world, for those of us who had jobs, or money. I had no money, but I had a very pleasant job. Most of the readers and contributors of SATURDAY NIGHT had either money or jobs, though every now and again a reader would write in to say that he was very sorry, but the crop had failed, or he had been fired, and he would be unable to continue his subscription. I even had a little fund out of which I kept up the subscriptions of such persons if I thought they were going to miss the paper seriously, and in due time some of them even paid it back.

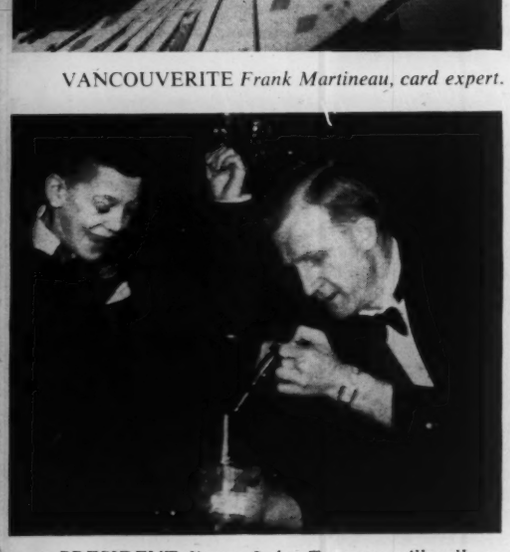
If there has ever been a period of eighteen years in which more change has taken place in the world in general, I should like to know when it was.

WITH CANADA'S MAGICIANS, IT'S

Now You See It: Now You Don't

by Margaret Ness

VANCOUVERITE *Frank Martineau, card expert.*



PRESIDENT *Jimmy Lake, Toronto, milks elbow.*

SASKATOON *receives its IBM charter: John McBain (l), William C. King, William Meyers.*

RABBITS are going out of style—magicians' style. I don't want to believe it. I met a delightful rabbit seven years ago. In fact, I interviewed him for SATURDAY NIGHT. He was quite blasé about popping out of a silk hat. He worked for John Giordmaine, "The Gay Magician."

Last month I met another small rabbit (they have to be small to fit 5'-tall Giordmaine's hat) and the rabbit told me he's used mostly now for "kid parties." And the 10-year-old son of magician Jimmy Lake is allergic to rabbits. Now I ask you!

But Canada's magicians are good—even without the rabbits. Granted they don't often saw a woman in half or make an elephant disappear. That's only because there's too much paraphernalia involved. Mostly they arrive at the home or club or school carrying only a small bag of props . . . but they do everything from sleight-of-hand to apparatus effects.

Some 15 years ago there were only about 20 magicians in Canada. Today they number around 200. A few make their entire living at magic. There's Boston-born John Green of Edmonton who for 72 years has made one-night stands pay off—from northern miners to 5th Avenue society. He's 85 now and still touring. Toronto has two professionals, Ross Bertram and Raymond Lowe. Montreal has Tom Oborne; Winnipeg, Richard Haldane. Vancouver's Hugh Dickson lost his bank job in the Depression, thought his hobby of magic might tide him over and is still at it. Last month another Vancouverite, Frank B. Martineau, turned professional.

MOSTLY, however, Canadian magicians have daytime jobs. Some just play at magic to entertain their friends; others are semi-professionals and make enough extra money nights to interest the Inspector of Internal Revenue. And they work at just about everything. There's an undertaker, assorted doctors and lawyers, financiers (William C. Shelley, former Finance Minister for British Columbia, used to tour the province doing charity shows; now retired due to ill health), a chiropodist, a railway superintendent, radio artists, dentists, farmers, policemen, teachers, etc.

Canada has ten magicians' clubs. They are also branches of the International Brotherhood of Magicians.* This world-wide organization was started by Canadian Len Vintus** of Winnipeg.

He and a couple of U.S. magicians used to correspond, and in 1922 he suggested the International Brotherhood of Magicians. Age 19, he was the first President. Since then the office hasn't seen a Canadian until last month when, at the annual convention in New York, Jimmy Lake of Toronto became Number 1. Over 1,200 magicians were registered at the convention and TV was used for the first time, for close-ups of performers.

IBM now has between eight and ten thousand members, with 25 countries represented. Branches are called "Rings." The name is a natural. Remember how a magician links and unlinks steel rings? But let you try and what happens?

THE IBM "Rings" are numbered in order of induction. Sixteen U.S. clubs joined before, in 1941 Toronto's "Hat and Rabbit Club" became the first Canadian Ring and automatically No. 17 in the link. The other Canadian Rings were slowly built up by Jimmy Lake as Territorial IBM Vice-President. In 1943 he organized Edmonton (Ring 28) with the help of on-the-spot Ted Sacker, who is also a radio "ham." There are 20 members.

In 1945 Winnipegger Len Soutar brought in the home club of IBM founder, Len Vintus; they also have about 20 members.

From 1946 on the other clubs came in, one each year. Hamilton, Ont., became Ring 49, thanks to Stan Hall. Saskatoon was organized as Ring 61 with a shove from Bill Meyers who learned magic the hard way. Working in mining towns and logging camps, he regularly was cleaned out by professional gamblers. He found a book on cards and now is an honest sleight-of-hand artist. Membership is 22, including one each in Regina, Moose Jaw and Rocanville. President John McBain has been in Western Canada since 1912 as a painter and decorator; winters he plays "magic" dates.

In Montreal, Fred Rowland got the boys together as Ring 62—with a present membership of between 20 and 25. In 1950 the Club flew to Labrador to entertain the RCAF Station.

CALGARY, as Ring 66, got going from the impetus of former Torontonian Jack Peters and the enthusiasm of Bill Spragg; has 15 members. Membership includes Herman Lowe, a Chinese who owns three large stores; ventriloquist Hugh Campbell whose father, Ernie Campbell, entertained the troops during last two wars, and two members were professional circus-ers, Alex and Nick Ruby.

Vancouver's magicians had been meeting for years in each other's home when in 1942 they decided to form a club; seven years later the late Charles Howard took the Club into the IBM as Ring 92. It's now one of the biggest (88 members) and strongest of the Canadian Links. They also belong to the Pacific Coast Association of Magicians (as does Calgary) and their Thornton Poole is the only Canadian on the Association's Board of Governors. President is Ken Hughes, Promotion Manager of CKWX radio station.

Leaside (Toronto) is Ring 99; and just a couple of weeks ago Jimmy Lake went to Windsor, Ont., and formally presented this newest club with their charter as Ring 116. There are 14 members, including one of the few women magicians in Canada. She's Mrs. Ruby Kay and she runs the only "magic" store in the city.

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*Another strong and important magicians' organization is the Society of American Magicians, restricted to the more professional entertainers (IBM incudes amateurs). There are also other organizations such as the International Society of Magicians, World Brotherhood of Magi, Deceptive Order of Prestidigitorial Entertainers and Brotherhood of American Tricksters. All these, Canadians can join individually.

**Len Vintus is his professional name. Actually he's M. J. G. McMullen, a contracting consultant and Secretary-Treasurer of the Manitoba Associated Chambers of Commerce.

—Kenneth Roberts

JOHN GIORDMAINE: *Toronto's Gay Magician.*

PROBLEMS FOR IKE

Is NATO Stalled?

by Michael Barkway

THE MAN on whom so many Western hopes are hung, the symbol of North Atlantic cooperation, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, is reported to be unhappy about his job. Naturally the reports that he is fed up cannot be confirmed: but it would be surprising if he were not.

He is Supreme Commander of an international force which does not yet exist. He is responsible (through the Standing Group of American, British and French military chiefs) to twelve NATO Governments. He has a headquarters staff (SHAPE or Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers in Europe) on which every senior appointment becomes a matter of international argument. He is a commander with no troops to command, and—which is even worse—no firm authority to get orders from. The troops to command will in due course be supplied, whether there are enough of them or not. The firm central authority to report to is not yet in sight.

This may be stating it in extreme terms, but it shows up the essential difficulty about the whole NATO set-up. NATO is not an organization "having authority". It is an alliance of 12 sovereign states. Neither General Eisenhower nor the Standing Group nor the Council of Deputies can *tell* Belgium or France what to do. They can, at the very most, recommend. And if we in Canada are critical about this, let's just remember what we would say—what our Ministers, Pearson, Claxton or the Prime Minister would say—if it was suggested that anyone outside Canada should tell *us* what we must do.

H. R. MacMillan, the BC industrialist who became Canada's representative on the NATO Defence Production Board, reportedly came back from his first meetings with the Board even more fed up than General Eisenhower is said to be. One can imagine his feeling of frustration. But what can we expect from the NATO Boards?

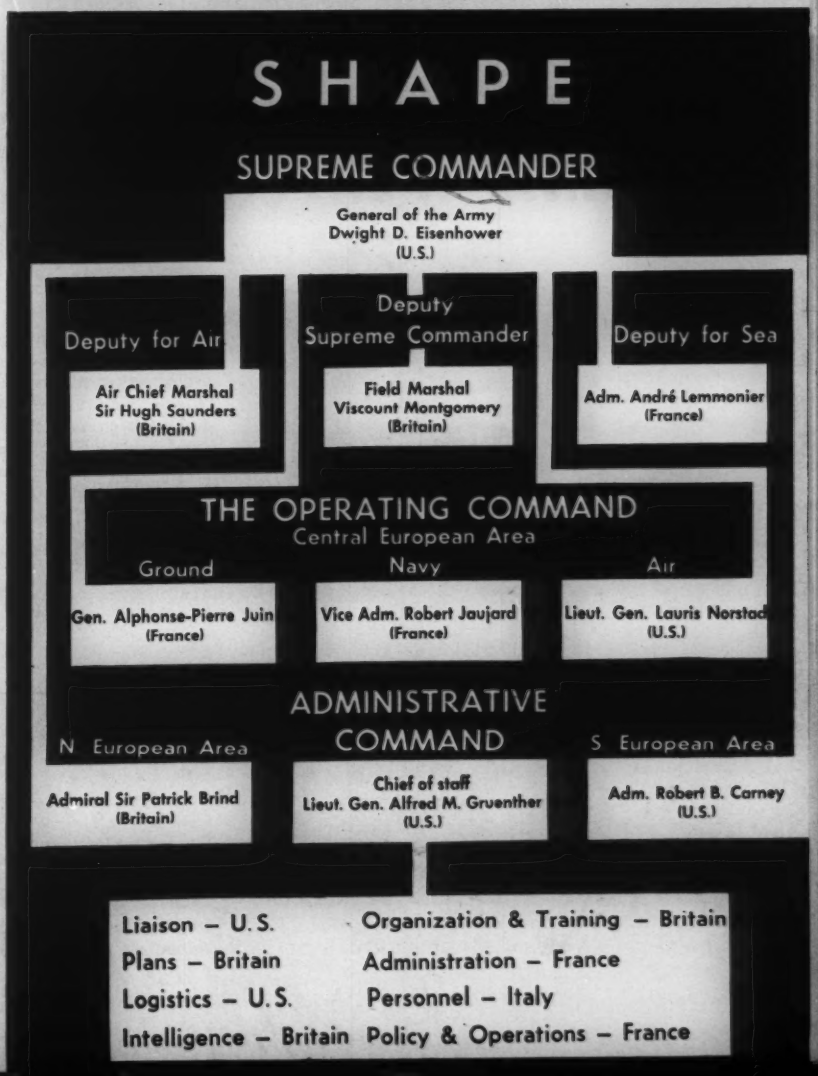
The Council of Deputies, with Charles Spofford as American chairman and Dana Wilgress as Canadian member, is developing a real collective spirit. But even at that high level each Deputy is a representative of his Government. And no Government will give its representative the authority to decide how much money it shall spend or what forces it shall raise. So long as NATO is an alliance and not a super-Government these decisions will be taken by Cabinets in twelve different capitals.

GENERAL EISENHOWER made a Fourth-of-July speech in London favoring European federation (SN, July 24). It was taken by some people as a sign that he had concluded that without a super-Government NATO could not work effectively. That is probably going too far. But until the twelve nations concerned are prepared to pool their sovereignty, NATO has got to find a way through all the difficulties and delays involved in an alliance. It is no good expecting streamlined procedure from an organization that is not streamlined.

That is why I liked the answer given me by a Canadian official who has seen all the NATO documents (which is saying a good deal: they are incredibly voluminous). I asked him if NATO was bogging down. "Having seen all the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 28

—Photo by Jim Lynch; chart by Kenneth Roberts



GENERAL EISENHOWER, Supreme Allied Commander Europe, took over planning of Western Europe's defences six months ago. His problems have been many and difficult. But Ike is a super-optimist; his faith is catching. He believes war can be prevented if the Western world rearms in time; he believes it can rearm, and will. Chart shows command set-up.

—All Photos: Ontario Department of Travel

THOUSAND ISLANDS: *Summer residents of the placid St. Lawrence River gather for an aquatic Sunday service in Half-Moon Bay.*

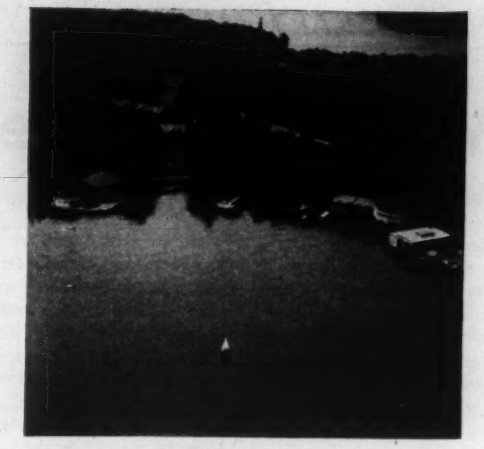
ONTARIO PLAYGROUNDS: POPULAR and PERFECT

THE CHANCES are that you are reading these pages against a background of scenery such as this shown in the pictures. Although Ontario is our central subject, that Province is but a reflection, writ small, of all the different landscapes that characterize the wonderful holiday spots that are Canadian. The chances are also that you are reading this out of doors; by the lake, by the woods, by a fireside; or perhaps it is between you and the summer sun and you are all but asleep in a hammock. For whatever scenery you may have chosen, or in whatever province you chose to find it, you will have something in common with every vacationing Canadian across the land, something in common with the people who appear in our pictures: you will not be doing anything you do not want to do. These pictures, therefore, are tactfully presented as quiet lakes dreaming in meadows of placid margin. There's very little text: its composers have thought it wise just to leave the pictures and tip-toe quietly away.

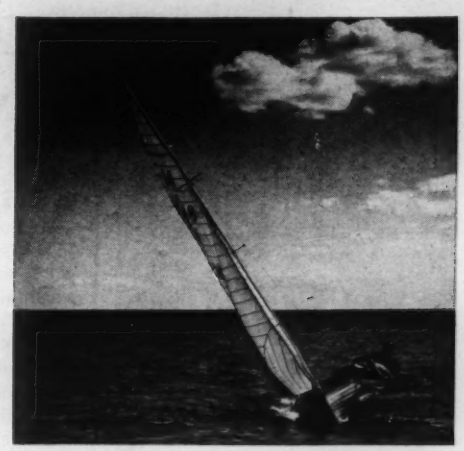
HALIBURTON: *Bows-and-arrows, bearskins and teepees for visitors to a lovely lakeland.*

MUSKOKA: *Famous boat builders cater to the tastes of racing enthusiasts and cottagers alike. Muskoka to thousands of Ontario residents just means "up the lake." Original owner was Indian chief Misquuckey.*

MINAKI: *Handsome north-western resort for visitors to whom distance doesn't matter.*



LAKE OF BAYS: *Fabulous Bigwin Inn attracts visitors from the entire North American land.*



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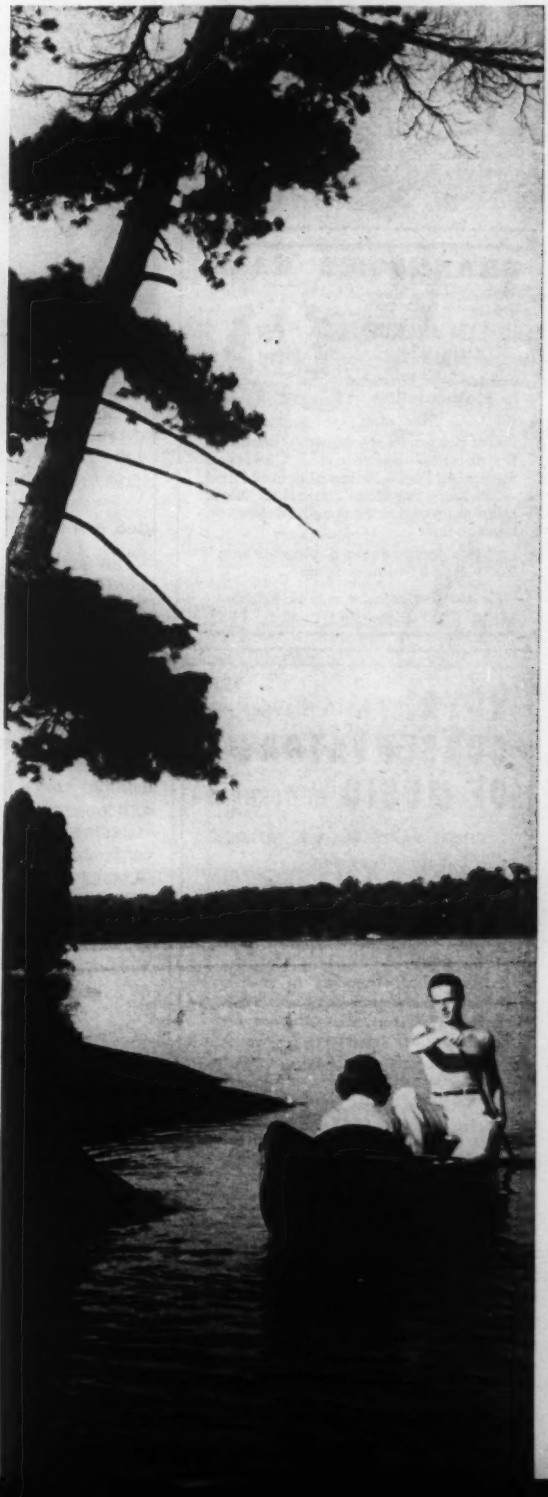

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NATIONAL LIBRARY AND MASSEY REPORT

Where's Our Centre of Culture?

by E. S. Robinson

"THAT a National Library finds no place among the federal institutions which we have been required to examine is a remarkable fact which has been the occasion of much sharp comment during our sessions. Over ninety organizations have discussed this matter, some in great detail, urging that what has been called a 'national disgrace' be remedied."

The above paragraph from the Royal Commission's Report opens the discussion on the question of a National Library for Canada and sets the keynote for what follows. The Commission recommends "that a National Library be established without delay" —which comes as no surprise. First mooted by Sir John A. Macdonald, the question has been raised at various periods throughout the entire history of the Canadian nation. It can hardly be said that Canada is being unduly precipitous in this important matter which has already been satisfactorily settled in every civilized country.

In fairness to our Government, however, it can be said that such a library is now in the making just as quickly as funds and facilities will permit. Not a building. That will come later, when it is known what will go into it, what functions it will be expected to perform and when the considerable book resources now owned by the Nation and scattered in various places are co-ordinated and organized.

Idea Not New

The preliminary steps were taken in 1948 when a Bibliographies Centre was established and a National Library Advisory Committee set up under the Chairmanship of the Dominion Archivist.

The Bibliographic Centre, at present housed in the National Archives with a branch to be set up in Montreal, is hard at work on the preparation of a national union catalogue. Beginning with government collections in Ottawa, including the Library of Parliament, cards are also being made (by means of microfilm) for important collections in Toronto, Montreal and other large centres.

Almost immediately this catalogue will locate for anyone in Canada the rare and important items which heretofore it has been necessary to appeal to libraries abroad to find. Proximity to a large, wealthy and beneficent nation has contributed largely to our dilatory action in providing our own book services; while attachment to the British Commonwealth has numbed our sense of national responsibility in this, as in other important matters.

But our sense of national pride could not permit this country to be dependent any longer on good neighbors for services long since overdue to be supplied and paid for by ourselves.

The three best collections of Canadiana in the world are to be found in the U.S. This can be rectified ultimately, if not immediately, by carrying out the recommendations of the Commission which are sound and practical even today.

The recommendation that a National Library be established includes the appointment of a Librarian, the reconstitution of the present Advisory Committee as a Board of Trustees with the Librarian as Chairman and that the Librarian be charged with the direction of the Bibliographic Centre. The present anomalous nature of this Committee would thus be corrected by re-constituting it as an official Board. From this point the Board could proceed to plan its library with regard to contents, services, staff and building.

The Commission gave careful thought to the policy of acquisition of materials for the National Library. By common consent, it would appear obvious that the first claim on funds would be to "secure as complete a collection as possible of books published in Canada, of books published by Canadians, and of books on Canadian themes."

No one could quarrel with this long-overdue job which, although difficult and costly, can still be done effectively. Canadian books, often issued in small and limited editions, go out of print and become almost unprocurable within a few months of printing.

The Commission recommends that the Copyright Act of 1931 be reviewed and sanctions added if necessary to enforce the delivery of two copies of every book published to the Librarians of Parliament. This regulation has not been strictly adhered to in the past. Consequently no complete collection of Canadiana exists in any one place.

The Commission recommends further "that the Librarian and Board of Trustees be authorized to pursue immediately a policy of acquisition through gift or purchase designed to secure for Canada a complete collection of all works published in Canada." It further recommends "that the

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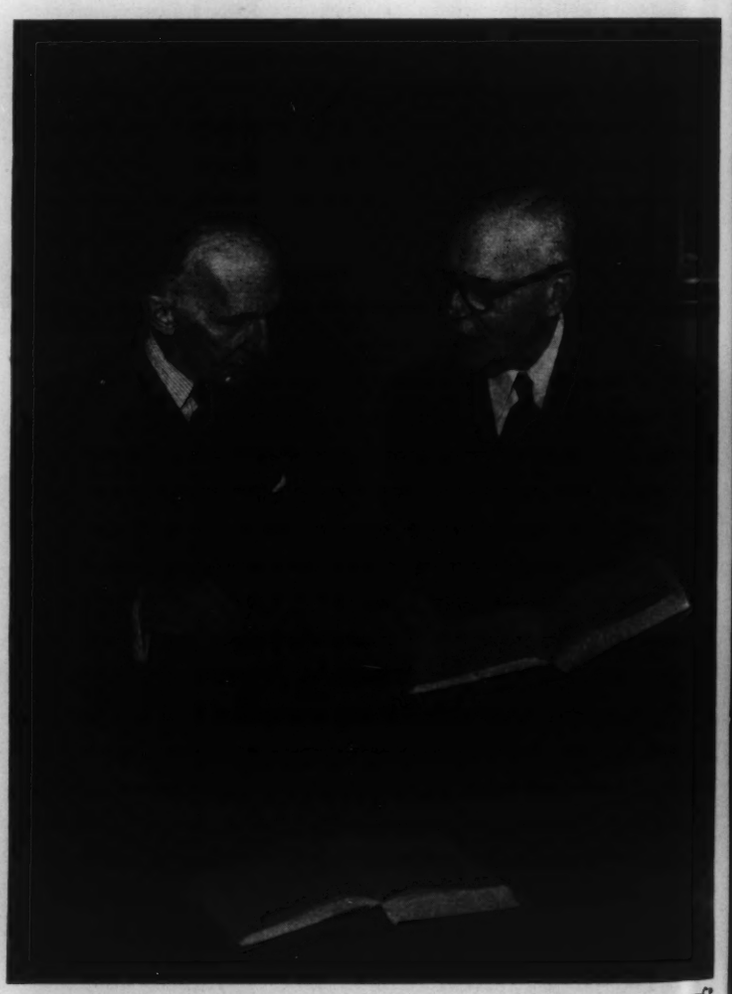


THE REPORT ITSELF: *Prime Minister St. Laurent and Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, Chairman of the Royal Commission, look over the 200,000-word Report.*

E. S. ROBINSON *is Head Librarian, Vancouver Public Libraries.*

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Saskatchewan:

THAT OLD HAPPY GANG

IN STARTLING contrast to their Provincial Convention in Saskatoon in 1949, CCF supporters met in Saskatchewan's university city this week, bubbling over with enthusiasm and obviously confident they had the Liberals on the run. The Gravelbourg by-election result was the shot in the arm needed by the party for thoughtful Liberals agreed "if we can't hold Gravelbourg, the outlook is bleak."

The CCF'ers concurred, many of them endorsing the idea of an appeal to the Province this fall. But such an event is highly improbable. The top brass was said to be sticking to its beliefs in a four-year regime and it is almost certain the election won't be held until next June — not that the planners aren't confident an election now would see the Grits decimated.

The Convention plowed few new fields, keeping pretty clear of further doses of socialism and holding well in check the left-wing branch of the party. Delegates learned that party membership was swinging back sharply after the loss of 10,000 members in 1949-50. In six weeks this year 13,000 paid their $1 for membership and the executive anticipates signing up 30,000 in the next few months. Finances (receipts from memberships, sale of pamphlets, etc.) were also in better shape, with the loss last year only $3,000 compared to $20,000 the previous year.

While the leaders said they would place the party's record squarely before the electors, it was certain that the boys on the hustings would base their political oratory on such items as cost of living, freight rates and wheat prices, any of which can get a farmer good and mad and the first of which upsets any housewife.

It's certainly unfair to blame the Provincial Liberals for those factors and the Grits proclaim volubly that such subjects should not be discussed in provincial circles, but the CCF don't play ball that way — they recall the Grits fought many provincial elections when the tariff was an important link of Liberal armament.

The CCF would have been in a tight spot if an election had been necessary last year, probably would have lost. Now they have no qualms about what will happen next June . . . but a lot of water will flow down the Saskatchewan before then . . . and a lot can happen, with the CCF fervently praying that light oil will be found in the Province before 12 months pass. That would sew things up, they believe. But the Liberals are working hard, getting their fences in some sort of repair — not too easy a task—and they'll swing some lusty blows at the CCF.

—CP

ANCIENT MONSTER: *Bones of the largest prehistoric monster ever found in Manitoba were unearthed recently near Morden, 65 miles southwest of Winnipeg. A museum technician, Dick Sutton, is shown here working on the huge jaw bone of the gigantic reptile.*

—CP

THE BIG BLOW: *This is all that remains of Saskatoon's $110,000 sewage disposal plant at the north end of the city on the banks of the South Saskatchewan River. An explosion, believed caused by gasoline leaking into the sewers, razed the building, constructed in 1948. No one was hurt; City Council is badly rocked.*

Alberta:

FOR A NEW LIFE

SOME NEWSPAPERS said it was the largest earth-fill dam in Canada; others that it was the largest earth-fill dam in the world. Either way, it was a whopping structure — 2,500 feet long, 200 feet high—and behind it the waters of the St. Mary and Milk Rivers piled up into a lake 18 miles long, six miles wide at its widest point, with 320,000 acre feet of water.

Last week, after Chief Shot-on-Both-Sides of the Blood tribe had made him an honorary chief ("Thunder Chief") Rt. Hon. James G. Gardiner ceremoniously turned a valve and started the waters of the St. Mary-Milk River dam into the canals which will distribute them over an eventual 500,000 acres of previously dry Southern Alberta farmlands.

The dam augured a new era for this whole region. Blessed with a longer frost-free season than any other part of the Province, it was part of the notorious "Palliser Triangle" which, according to explorer John Palliser's largely unheeded warning, was too dry for successful farming, and for decades its development had been held back by persistent drought.

The dam cost $6,250,000, is part of a federal-provincial scheme which will cost $30 million to complete but which at present prices, will boost farm production in the area it covers by an estimated $40 million; thousands of new families will find a livelihood in an area which hitherto has been very sparsely settled. Land worth only $5 to $10 an acre because of its known dryness it worth $100 to $150 after irrigation, being otherwise highly productive.

Hundreds of Blood Indians, from the Blackfoot confederacy, attended the opening ceremonies and the induction of Jimmy Gardiner into their tribe. They had two comments. Of the dam: "White Man's Magic". Of Mr. Gardiner: "I hear him speak once at political meeting. When he mad, he roar like thunder."

■ For the first time, last week, a case of Rocky Mountain spotted fever was contracted in a province east of Alberta.

The Saskatchewan Government has two teams in the Eastend area now supervising measures to prevent further cases.

Quebec:

WHERE ELSE?

MONTREAL is convinced that if and when the first meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is held in Canada it will be held in Montreal.

A front-page story in *The Montreal Daily Star* has convinced residents of this. And it has brought forth the comment that if the delegates of the 12 North Atlantic pact nations are to meet in this country "where else is there to go?"

The suggestion that the meeting might be held in Ottawa has been curtly turned down, by Montrealers at least. Ottawa, they say, can't supply accommodation and certainly can't supply the recreation which all conferences need to be a success.

Defence Department reports that Toronto has been queried about its ability to handle the important conference have been dismissed with something approaching contempt. One loyal Montrealer, in talking about why this meeting could never take place in Toronto, tells about the new radio quiz show he invented.

The first prize: one week's vacation in Toronto. Second prize: two weeks' vacation in Toronto.

On the serious side, Montrealer's point out that their city has unparalleled accommodation facilities. In addition, since the International Aviation Building has been put up to house the International Civil Aviation Organization, business facilities for such an international meeting are unequalled.

The council chamber of ICAO is completely fitted with Canada's only simultaneous translation set-up. This would mean NATO conferences, if held here, would be quick-paced despite the language problem.

■ The 70-lb. Alsatian wolfhound, Perra, of Yugoslavia who is credited with anti-Communist exploits and who escaped from Montreal Airport (SN, July 24) was found last week 5 miles north of Montreal. She has acquired, her captors report, a decidedly French-Canadian lilt to her bark.

—CP

THUNDER CHIEF DANCES: *Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, federal minister of agriculture, is pictured with Mrs. Shot-on-Both-Sides, 73-year-old wife of the Blood Indian Chief with whom he danced after being named Thunder Chief during celebrations at the opening of the huge St. Mary dam south of Lethbridge.* (*See* For a New Life.)

British Columbia:

TRY ANYTHING

VANCOUVER and Victoria, their beautiful lawns browning under the sun, counted 41 days without rain (up to July 17) and wondered why, at other times, they kicked about too much rain. The dry spell was almost unprecedented.

At the southern end of Vancouver Island, farmers had lost half their hay crop, two-thirds of their berry crop. The *Victoria Colonist* and the British America Paint Co. imported Rainmaker Donald Johnston from Regina, hoped his "universiscope" would work. Farmers gathered in a rust-dry field and watched him start the gadget going (he says he draws electricity from the moon), bothered him so much he moved to a new and secret field.

In Vancouver, the *Vancouver Sun* sent Reporter Paul St. Pierre up in a

plane with 50 pounds of dry ice which he emptied from a bucket over a cloud near the North Shore mountains. It didn't rain.

Sea Cadets from rainswept Midland, Ont., dutifully emptied a jar of rainwater they had brought with them.

In the Fraser Valley, up the river from Vancouver, farmers saw their hayfields drying, their berry crops dying on the vines.

The forests were closed and unemployed loggers jammed Vancouver, made their usual whoopee in sweat-stained shirts.

Only people enjoying the weather were: 1. Tourists, who don't like rain when they holiday; 2. The ice and ice cream people who were doing a roaring business.

SILLY GIMMICK

VANCOUVER and the City of North Vancouver, facing each other across the broad expanse of Burrard Inlet, breathed easier after 48 hours of worry.

A barge carrying gasoline and other oil fuels upset in the harbor, dumped 40,000 gallons of gasoline. Vancouver people didn't need to be told of the danger—the stench of gasoline fumes was in their nostrils.

Vancouver stripped its fire halls to minimums, kept all its available men at the waterfront with stern warnings for the smokers. Ships were warned to stay away from the floating danger.

After 48 hours, the hot sun had evaporated the gasoline, which floated on the water, and the danger was over.

And the Vancouver City Council shamefacedly set out to right a silly gimmick. The Vancouver fire boat couldn't move out of its own area to North Vancouver until council had called a hurry-up meeting and passed a resolution giving its captain an OK to move.

New Brunswick:

SINGING SONS

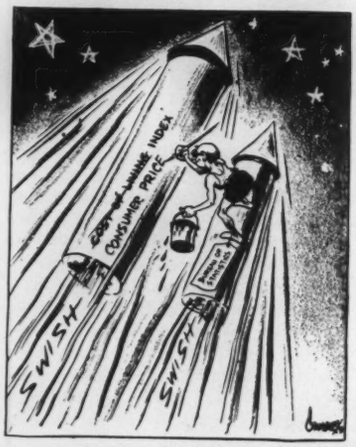
ALL NEW BRUNSWICK music lovers—not only the Acadian French but their English-speaking neighbors as well—have been elated by the triumphs of the male choir of St. Joseph's University in Europe.

The feats of the young singers, it is anticipated, will give a great lift to musical study and especially choral work in NB during the years ahead.

In 1950 the choir from the little college at St. Joseph, near Moncton, competing in the NB Music Festival, won the Lincoln Trophy as the best ensemble in Canada heard by the British chain of adjudicators.

This year they again placed highly in the NB festival and, backed by contributions from well wishers, embarked for Britain to compete in the Eisteddfod, famed Welsh international festival. There the 29 youths, directed by their university leader, Rev. Leandre Brault, captured top honors in competition with 24 choirs from 16 countries.

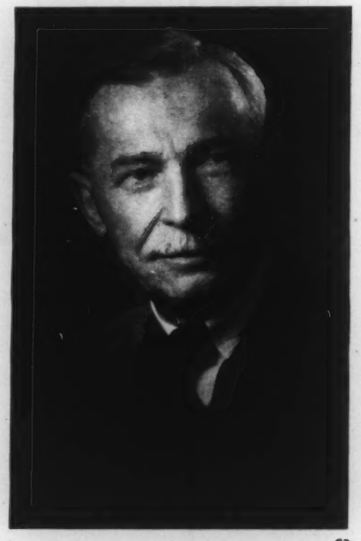
In another Eisteddfod event, the NB group placed a close second to a Birkenhead choir. Later they sang at the 2,000th birthday-anniversary celebrations of Paris.



—Chambers in The Halifax Chronicle-Herald
"CIRCUS ACT"

—CP

PENSIONS TALK: *Representatives of the Federal and Provincial governments met in Ottawa to agree on terms for old-age and blind pensions. Here, five of the delegates at the conference:* Left to right: *Hon. H. L. Pottle, Newfoundland; Hon. W. A. Goodfellow, Ontario; Health Minister Martin; Hon. Paul Sauve, Quebec, and Hon. A. D. Turnbull, British Columbia. Provincial plans will come later.*



—CP

RESEARCH EXPERT: *Gideon Milroy Carrie, OBE, of Owen Sound, Ont., has been named to command a division of the Defence Research Board that will make him responsible for the research and development requirements for the expanding Army.*

Grateful Rev. Clement Cormier, President of St. Joseph's, has airshipped to the choir overseas a delicately carved wooden plaque which will be presented to Lord Beaverbrook, the publisher-peer son of NB whose large contribution helped make the tour possible. The carving is the work of Jean J. Bourgault of Port Joli, Que.

The choir's successes draw attention, incidentally, to the growth of Acadian institutions of learning in NB. There are now several universities in the north and east of the province. The oldest, St. Joseph's, is young by comparison with some English-speaking educational centres.

Its founding represented the realization of a long-cherished dream of creating facilities to uplift the Acadians educationally. Bishop Sweeney of Saint John enlisted the support of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, established in France in 1835 and at Notre Dame, Ind., in 1847.

Rev. Camille Lefebre, the first Canadian ordained for the Holy Cross Congregation, was sent from Montreal with two assistants. He arrived with plenty of faith, but only three shillings in his pockets, in June, 1864, and repaired an old barn to use as a school. From this humble start St. Joseph's developed.

Prince Edward Island:

CHANNEL SWIM

A 23-year-old PEI nurse, Evelyn Henry, became the first person ever to swim across Northumberland Strait when she stroked her way over the nine-mile stretch of water between the Island and the mainland in slightly less than nine hours.

Without any advance publicity, the green-eyed, brown-haired native of Keppoch, a summer colony across the harbor from Charlottetown, slipped quietly into the water at Cape Tormentine, NB, at 8.26 in the morning. A strong tide carried her off course and she actually swam about 15 miles before touching the wharf at Borden on the Island side at 5.15 in the evening.

Her successful swim across the Strait was the realization of an ambition which the tall, athletic Island girl had nurtured for several years. She had spent much of her summers in the water off Keppoch Beach ever since she learned to swim at the age of six and has acted as a swimming instructor for many years to summer residents in the area.

Miss Henry was trailed on the Strait by her father, Stewart Henry, and her brother Edwin, who rowed a boat across the stretch of water in a course which paralleled that of the regular ferry service route to the Island province. They fed her fruit juices, tomato juice and a couple of sandwiches during the long swim.

Miss Henry, who graduated from the Prince Edward Island School of Nursing this year, is fond of horse back riding, basketball, skating and other sports but above all is an enthusiastic swimmer.

She believes her feat on Sunday made her Canada's only inter-provincial swimmer.

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WORLD AFFAIRS

STALIN'S SUDDEN DETOUR

Comes Face-to-Face with War Danger Then Veers to Ease the Tension

by Willson Woodside

THE SIGNS are beginning to add up convincingly to a major shift in Soviet policy. It looks as though Stalin had driven right up to the danger signs of a World War Three and then turned sharply into a detour. The incident of the sudden appearance in Moscow of an English-speaking magazine full of unmarxist articles about the historic friendship of Russia with Britain and the United States, as I read it, is an elaborately-staged effort to signal this policy change to us.

For the first few days the new magazine with the meaningless title of *News* remained only an interesting curiosity. With proper skepticism observers in Moscow and abroad pointed out that these views were only being presented in English; if the Soviets mean business let them say it to their own people, in Russian. Presto! The article from *News* by the leading academician Eugene Tarle on the lack of any reason for strained relations between the two Anglo-Saxon powers and the Soviet Union was reprinted in *Izvestia*, and *News* was advertised throughout the Soviet press.

This is too startling a shift from the line laid down last January by the Party theorist Pospelov before Stalin and a top-level audience on the historic enmity borne by the United States toward Russia, not to be given close attention. What has caused the change?

At that time — and it is important to realize that there is usually a certain time-lag in Soviet policy due to the ponderousness of the machinery — the men in the Kremlin were riding on the high tide of victory in Korea, confident that the American and UN forces would be swept into the sea, and that this would have a tremendous effect all through Asia and Europe. Anti-Communists would be warned that they couldn't expect aid, and there would be a general band-wagon move towards the Communist side.

Truman's declaration of a national emergency was too recent to have had any effect on them; far over-balancing this in their calculations must have been the alarm shown in Britain and France over the possible use of the atomic bomb, which had sent Attlee flying to Washington.

Well might Stalin and his Politburo have thought at that time, from the kind of information they probably receive from their agents abroad, that their "peace" campaign had been a great success and the peoples of the Western world were deeply alarmed over the possibility of war and would do much to avert it.

Change in Half-Year

But how the situation has changed in half a year! Not only were the U.S.-UN forces *not* swept into the sea, they surged back under Ridgway's leadership to smash the Chinese offensives and inflict very painful losses on the enemy. Now the situation has been almost turned around. The Chinese and North Koreans are being driven back, the strain of the war is hurting Red China badly, her prestige has suffered and her expansion in Asia has been checked.

The U.S. has met Chinese Communist intervention not only head-on in Korea but in Indo-China, by supplying arms to the revitalized French forces there; and in Formosa, by resuming aid on an extensive scale to Chiang Kai-shek.

And what was perhaps the main prize of the Korean adventure has been lost: that is, the building up of Communist pressure on Japan from within and without, and the weakening of the American position there. The American position has been strengthened and the U.S. has been able to complete a treaty for Japan agreed upon to a wide extent by most of the non-Communist nations, and providing military bases for U.S. forces.

Meantime the national emergency has produced a tremendous surge of rearmament in the United States. There have been two important and well-publicized atomic tests, with indications of great progress in developing an assortment of new atomic weapons. General Eisenhower's efforts have improved morale in Western Europe, and are pulling the Atlantic alliance closer together. The long attempt by Gromyko in the three-months' Paris Conference of the Deputies to divide Britain and France from the U.S. was a complete failure.

More U.S. troops and more U.S. arms are going steadily to Europe. U.S. air bases are being prepared and expanded in Britain, France and North Africa, and a large U.S. fleet is maintained in the Mediterranean. Opinion in Germany is shifting slowly towards participation in Western defence; the Schuman Plan for pooling steel and coal seems to be going through, and there is growing hope for the Pleven Plan for a European Army. The inclusion of Greece and Turkey in the Atlantic Alliance is being actively considered, and arms and credits are being given to Yugoslavia.

I am inclined to think also that while the MacArthur Enquiry in Washington revealed in all its shadings the military thinking of the United States, it may have had the salutary effect of proclaiming the growing sternness of American feeling, and the strong minority view in favor of a showdown sooner rather than later, if it has to come. Moscow was put on plain warning that if it pushed things too hard, American impatience would "blow its top."

Red Lights Everywhere

The situation had, in fact, reached the point where the Korean War threatened to expand at any time into a wider aerial war over Manchuria and naval blockade of the Soviet ports in Manchuria, Port Arthur and Dairen, which could slither into full-scale World War III.

The oil dispute in Iran had revealed the extreme sensitivity of this area, and the strong interest of Britain and the United States in it. And any

—Sovfoto

IS THE STRAIN *showing? Through 34 years of revolution, five-year plans, war and rearmaments, the peoples of the USSR have sacrificed for ever-receding promises of a better world, toiled under an ever more repressive police tyranny.*

—Herblock in Washington Post

PAUSE *at the Kremlin Gambling Table: The past year has seen great U.S. atomic progress.*

—Bimrose in Portland Oregonian

ACHILLES' HEEL: *There are more reports than ever before of unrest in the Soviet satellites.*

—Little in Nashville Tennessean

WARNING *was served through MacArthur Enquiry of U.S. school which prefers showdown now.*

attempt to stage a satellite attack on Yugoslavia would run into increasing Western military support for the Yugoslavs.

On all of Stalin's major projects for expansion—or, in the case of Tito, for punishment— the wig-wags were going and the gongs clanging. He could not be sure that a move in any of these directions would not bring on a major war; and he could be only too sure that major war would mean immediate and heavy atomic attack against the laboriously-built industrial bases of his power within the Soviet Union.

We have only looked at half of the picture. There is another half which Stalin tries very hard to conceal from our view, and that is the change in the situation inside his realm. For nothing stands still in this restless age.

Nationalist discontent and economic strains within the Russian Communist Empire which are no great worry so long as the Soviet juggernaut is rolling on from victory to victory, become a matter of serious concern when the juggernaut is checked and the discontented peoples gain encouragement that their struggle might be successful.

There seems little doubt, from the accumulating reports of nationalist feeling, of slowdown in the factories and acts of sabotage on the railways, within the USSR and in the Eastern European satellite countries, that discontent is growing under the strain of the cold war, and resistance is being encouraged by the mounting strength and the developing political warfare of the West.

Strain in USSR

Although no commentaries on it are published in Moscow, the strain must be very heavy in the USSR, with the postwar armament drive piled on top of the tremendous war damage reconstruction effort; and Stalin's grandiose schemes for irrigation, reforestation, Volga power dams, amalgamating the collective farms, expanding industry in every line and developing a vast and costly atomic industry piled on top of both. And all the while, millions of the fittest men and many of the best technicians are kept, unproductive, in the armed forces.

In this situation the Soviets continually increase the pressure on the satellites for deliveries of foodstuff and consumer goods, and in the case of Czechoslovakia, Poland and East Germany, of war goods. This effort, added to that of postwar reconstruction, and the upset caused by collectivization of the farms and communization of industry, has increased the strain on people so that more reports of discontent in the satellites are filtering into Germany than at any time since the war.

Then there are the stories of uprising in Albania, permanent crisis in the Communist regime in Bulgaria, the disgrace of the puppet leaders Chervenkov in Bulgaria and Groza in Roumania, the trial of the Clementis group of native Communists in Czechoslovakia, the heavy deportations from Hungarian cities, the possible wounding of Marshal Rokossovsky by a Polish patriot, open revolt by Lithuanian workers, and sabotage by Ukrainian guerrillas.

There is the heavy purging of officials being carried on, in the minority republics of the Soviet Union as well as in the satellite states outside. *Pravda* itself has led an intensive campaign against nationalist sentiment in the Ukraine, the Baltic States, Armenia and Uzbekistan during the past two months.

To many of these peoples, and to the Georgians of the Caucasus, who had their own republic and actually sat in the League of Nations in 1920, and the Byelorussians, who have a seat in the United Nations, the Voice of America and the BBC broadcast regularly in their own tongues. There is a warning in this for Stalin, and in a statement which Secretary of State Acheson made to the House Foreign Affairs Committee on June 26, that our political warfare may take as its goal the break-up of the Russian Communist Empire.

Turns Tap of "Friendship"

It rather looks as if, faced with the great American atomic superiority and the tightening Atlantic Alliance, Stalin is shying off from further moves that would risk war and is seeking to ease the international tension. Not only is he pushing the Chinese Communists towards an armistice in Korea. His envoy in Tokyo turned up at General Ridgway's garden party on the Fourth of July; his envoy in Berlin has joined in a four-power discussion for the first time in two years, on contraband shipments; and his envoy to Geneva offered last week to participate in UN talks for the improvement of East-West trade.

There can be no doubt that with such methods Stalin can cool down the international temperature; and as little doubt that he would use any such opportunity to consolidate his position at home and his post-war gains press on with his atomic development and return to cold war methods abroad.

—Miller

STILL TARRED *by his old association with Hitler and Mussolini: Negotiation by the U.S. of a bases deal with Franco, the unrepentant fascist, has aroused more opposition, especially in Britain and France, than has military aid for the unrepentant communist, Tito. Washington thought the two would balance neatly.*

—Miller

"LIBERALIZATION" *of his regime to win U.S. credits has revived talk that Franco will restore monarchy. But he is expected to stipulate that pretender, Don Juan (above, with consort) renounce throne in favor of young son Juan Carlos.*

ABDULLAH'S ROLE

THE MURDER of King Abdullah of Jordan, third recent assassination of a moderate, pro-Western leader in the Middle East, is a reminder of the hatred and frustration sown in the Arab world by the Palestine War. There was jealousy enough before.

The Arab League was a front which concealed to few that Abdullah still dreamed of a united Arab nation under the Hashemite dynasty, while Egypt, which he considered as an outsider in Arab affairs, supported Ib'n Saud, to avert the regaining by the Hashemites of their old family seat at Mecca, with all the immense prestige throughout the Muslim world which goes with control of the holy places.

Even though ousted from Mecca, and ruler of only the poor, small state of Transjordan, Abdullah was respected throughout Arabia where he was not loved, for his descent from the Prophet and his vision of a united Arab nation. This vision permeates his entire memoirs ("Memoirs of King Abdullah"; Clarke, Irwin, $3.25), which reached my desk on the day of his death. Actually, they appear to have been completed five or six years ago.

LATE KING ABDULLAH

Though charming in spots, they are over-heavy with detail of local politics and rivalries which could only interest very close students of the Middle East. Nevertheless it is a version of the Arab awakening and struggle for unity, by one of its most important leaders.

Abdullah's great rival, Ib'n Saud, has now been installed in control of the holy places for a quarter of a century. But the Hashemite could still write, as late as 1944, that "His Majesty the King of Nejd is probably ignorant of these things as he is new to his position."

The characterization of Abdullah in the very scholarly foreword by Brigadier R. J. C. Broadhurst as charming, beneficent and princely, with a fine courtesy and distinction of manner, seems well borne out by the book, as his importance is attested by the upset which his passing has caused in the Arab world.—W.W.

U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

THE BEVAN BOTHER

Claims He Does Not Want to Split the Party But That Will Be Effect of His Campaign

London

THE EAGERLY awaited statement of policy from Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Mr. Harold Wilson, and the group of Socialist M.P.'s who share their views has at last been issued. It is in the form of a pamphlet entitled "One Way Only", and is published by the *Tribune*, the weekly which Mr. Bevan, his wife Jennie Lee, MP, and his friends control. It says nothing really new, nothing that was not confidently predicted. Its importance lies in the directness of the challenge to the present leaders of the Socialist Party. Mr. Bevan is clearly out to get control of the Party conference next October.

P. O'D.

This open attack on the rearmament policy of the Government—for that is its main feature—is not an attempt to split the Party. The pamphlet insists on the need for "a powerful Labor Government backed by a strong and united Labor Movement"—if for no better reason than that "the return of a Tory Government is too horrible to contemplate." What Mr. Bevan really wants is to hold the Party firmly together and to win it over to his way of thinking. But the almost inevitable effect of his challenge will be to split it. However skilfully and resolutely the fissure may be covered up, the rift will still be there.

Says Arms Unnecessary

When Mr. Bevan resigned from office last April, the reason he gave was his conviction that the scale of rearmament was "physically unattainable", that is could not be carried through without wrecking the finances of the country, and that it would mean the utter ruin of the social services. Mr. Bevan is still convinced that rearmament on the present scale is physically unattainable. He is now also convinced that it is unnecessary, that the Russian menace is largely a bluff (already called by Yugoslavia), and that if war really were imminent the present program would be, not too large, but too small. Mr. Bevan is of course satisfied that war is not imminent.

What Mr. Bevan would like to see done with the money is a moderate measure of rearmament—unspecified but very much less than now—and with the funds thus saved the maintenance and extension of the social services, the carrying out of the full Socialist program of nationalization, and the giving of such financial help to the backward countries of the world, especially in Asia, as would prevent their becoming breeding grounds for Communism.

In spite of the woolly argument and specious pleading in the pamphlet, there is much that is undoubtedly attractive to the ordinary Socialist in the constituencies, much that will find strong support at the next Party conference. Mr. Bevan has great gifts as a leader of such a movement. He is a shrewd politician and also an effective orator of the popular type. It is this that makes his challenge so formidable.

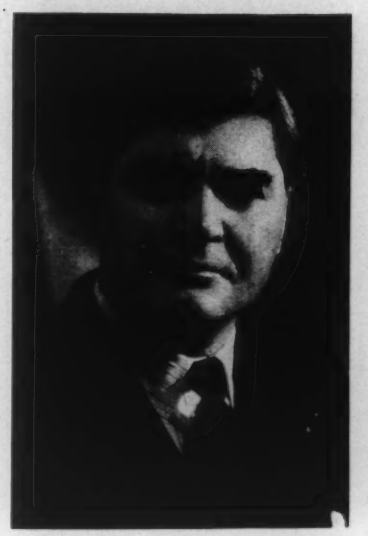
GREATEST WHACKING

WHILE MR. BEVAN in his pamphlet was calling for a reaffirmation of the Socialist faith in all its purity, including the carrying out of the full Socialist program, Mr. Deakin, the General Secretary of the great Transport and General Workers' Union, with its 1,300,000 members, was warning the biennial conference of the Union of the dangers of just such a policy.

"If in October," he told the 750 delegates, "the Labor Government appeals to the country and there is a considerable extension of the proposals to extend nationalization of industry, we shall get the biggest whacking we have ever had in our history".

Before they could safely extend nationalization, said Mr. Deakin, they must first make existing nationalization a success. And it is not yet a success, chiefly because "there is a failure on the part of our people to face up to the responsibility and give of our best in our nationalized industries".

This sort of blunt and courageous warning is apt not to be popular at union conferences. The notable and encouraging effect of Mr. Deakin's speech was that it was warmly applauded and led to the withdrawal of no fewer than four resolutions calling for extensions of the nationalization program. This is gratifying evidence of the growth of a sense of responsibility.—*P.O'D.*



—U.K.I.O.

REBEL *Aneurin Bevan's pamphlet attacks party policy on wide front.*

—Miller

CHIEF *of biggest union, Arthur Deakin, warns Labor could take a whacking.*

U.S. AFFAIRS

A REMARKABLE TREATY

Washington

THE JAPANESE peace treaty has been published at last, and it turns out to be remarkable in many ways.

It is remarkable in the first place that in these troubled days a peace treaty has been drawn up at all. The fact is, of course, that this peace treaty has been possible only because the Russians have refused to have anything to do with it. John Foster Dulles, the American Ambassador-at-large, who has drawn up the treaty and manoeuvred it through many discussions and negotiations since it was put on the stocks last September, has admitted in fact that it was partly on account of the troubled times that the treaty has been put through so quickly.

—Brandel

JOHN FOSTER DULLES

"External pressures," he said, meaning Communist expansion in the Far East and the war in Korea, "have put the free world on its mettle to do the right thing." To do "the right thing", he emphasized, meant not to rush any kind of treaty through, but to draw up one which would show that the Western world was ready to base its future relationships with the Oriental people on friendliness and forgiveness, to provide a treaty which would give Japan a fresh and fair start with no restrictions on independence, trade or industrial development, and make it feel wedded to the other members of the free world; to show that the Western world is no longer dominated by imperialist ideas.

Mr. Dulles and the State Department are proud of this treaty.

They think it ranks with the treaty written by Britain which ended the Boer War at the beginning of this century as one of the two most humane and enlightened treaties offered by victor to vanquished in modern history. They will certainly resist to the last ditch any attempt by the Communists to make the abandonment or postponement of this treaty a condition of a settlement in Korea.

Mr. Dulles believes that the main reason why the Russians encouraged the North Koreans to start the Korean war may have been their wish to dominate psychologically and physically the islands of Japan lying only 100 miles away. To abandon or postpone the treaty, therefore, would mean not only giving up an enlightened treaty and shattering the hopes and faith of the Japanese people in the Allies, but yielding to the Communists, after a year of bloody fighting, the very objectives for which, on Dulles' reading, they originally began the war.

An American Treaty

Though the treaty has been closely watched and in many respects amended by the 15 other nations—seven of them Commonwealth countries—who have had a special interest in it, it is very much an American treaty. Though Britain has from the first wanted a treaty with Japan which would rehabilitate her and bring her in as a member of the free nations as a friend and ally, Mr. Dulles has said that the principles of the treaty arise out of the five-year occupation of Japan conducted by General MacArthur.

It is the Americans who have footed the bill for that occupation and spent the money to put Japan on her feet. If the treaty is a success, therefore, let the congratulations go to the Americans. If it turns out to be a big mistake, they will certainly get the blame.

Kenneth Harris, OFNS

MEDICINE

Canadian Doctors Turn New Leaves

by Ron Kenyon

AS EAGERLY as so many youngsters watching a favorite wild-west serial, nearly 2,000 doctors directed their noses resolutely toward television screens at the recent Canadian Medical Association convention in Montreal.

They saw, among other things, the first birth of a baby by Caesarean section ever presented on color television in Canada. They were introduced to a man who had undergone a new heart operation a few days earlier and watched Dr. Gavin Miller, professor of surgery, McGill University, remove three-quarters of a man's stomach as a treatment for peptic ulcer. Finally, they met the 20-month-old, Hargreaves quadruplets of Sault Ste Marie.

The convention atmosphere was not entirely within the traditional conservatism attributed to the doctor. Some daring innovations developed in Canada were reported and the television program, broadcast directly from Montreal's Royal Victoria Hospital to the Mount Royal Hotel downtown, relieved the monotony of scientific sessions. It was the first time a color TV program had been offered at a CMA meeting, although it has been used previously in the U.S.

By their decision to introduce a Canada-wide medical-insurance plan—hammered out at business sessions of the CMA—the doctors surprised not only the Canadian public but themselves as well. They had not expected to reach agreement this year. The plan, offered as an alternative to a government health-insurance plan which most doctors have long expected, welds together the provincial plans now in effect. In Ontario, for instance, Physicians Services Incorporated will participate. Its policies, once the plan goes into effect, will be honored in other provinces if a subscriber moves away from Ontario.

Appointing Dr. P. H. McNulty, of Winnipeg, chairman of a committee to get the plan started, the CMA said it would have an enrolment of at least 1,300,000 Canadians at the outset.

The most dramatic presentation at the meeting came from Dr. Arthur M. Vineberg, a teacher in surgery at McGill University, who introduced Arthur Manes, of Wetaskiwin, Alberta, the fifth man in Canada to undergo a new heart operation for coronary thrombosis. After five years research on animals, Dr. Vineberg accepted his first patient this year.

Coronary thrombosis is caused by a blocking of the coronary arteries which supply the heart muscle with blood. The paradoxical situation develops of a heart filled with blood which it pumps to other parts of the body, yet unable to get enough blood to keep its own tissue alive.

Dr. Vineberg opened the chest wall, severed the mammary artery which ordinarily has little work to do and inserted it into a hole made in the heart muscle. He left a bleeding branch (the sixth intercostal) open inside the heart. Instead of causing the patient to bleed to death the branch artery grew and joined up, in most cases, with existing networks of the coronary arteries, forming a new blood supply to the heart.

Dr. Vineberg told his doctor colleagues that patients who had been in excruciating agony, unable to walk half a city block and who lived on a liquid diet before the operation, were able to go back to work after it. But not all patients are suited to the operation, he warned, and of those judged suitable, not all derive benefit.

Almost as dramatic was the report of Dr. James E. Bateman, of Toronto, who revealed that knowledge gained in treating 1,400 DVA patients suffering from limb injuries has led to new advances in treating nerve damage and joint pain.

Dr. Bateman said that where a peripheral nerve is damaged it is possible to glue its ends back together with fibrin and save the use of the part it serves.

New Pathways

With arthritic patients whose joints are immobilized by pain, yet which remain undamaged, it has been possible to sever nerve pathways which carry pain and give back to the patient the use of his joint. The operation does not affect nerves which convey surface-pain from the skin.

The first official report of the use of Saskatchewan's betatron showed that some apparently incurable cancer patients have been snatched from death. Researcher Dr. C. C. Burkell hastened to add that the giant machine, with a power of 20 million volts, is not a miracle cure for cancer. It is simply a device for producing high-power X-rays that do their work deep inside the body.

Of 58 "very advanced" cancer patients treated, 26 are still alive and the lives of some who died were prolonged, said Dr. Burkell. He did not describe the 26 survivors as cured: cancer may recur up to five years after it has seemingly disappeared.

Canadian ulcer sufferers who have "tried everything" now have something new to try—an aspirin-sized tablet called "banthine", which must be taken every six hours day and night. The Canadian Medical Association was told by Dr. F. S. Brien, Professor of Medicine at the University of Western Ontario that ulcer sufferers in southern Ontario have derived benefit from it.

Dr. Charles H. Brown of the Cleveland Clinic in a report published recently said that 19 out of 25 patients treated for active ulcer received prompt relief from banthine.

Just why everybody does not get relief is unknown. Despite the fact that an estimated one in 30 persons in Canada has an ulcer, doctors do not agree about what makes one start.

They do know that the worried, anxious person is more likely to develop an ulcer than one who is happy-go-lucky. Further, whereas women 100 years ago developed more ulcers than men, the trend is now reversed.

In any case, since ulcers are somehow triggered by personality, doctors warn that banthine cannot be considered a cure. Patients must take a small dose of the drug daily even after their ulcer discomfort has disappeared.

Not Home Remedy

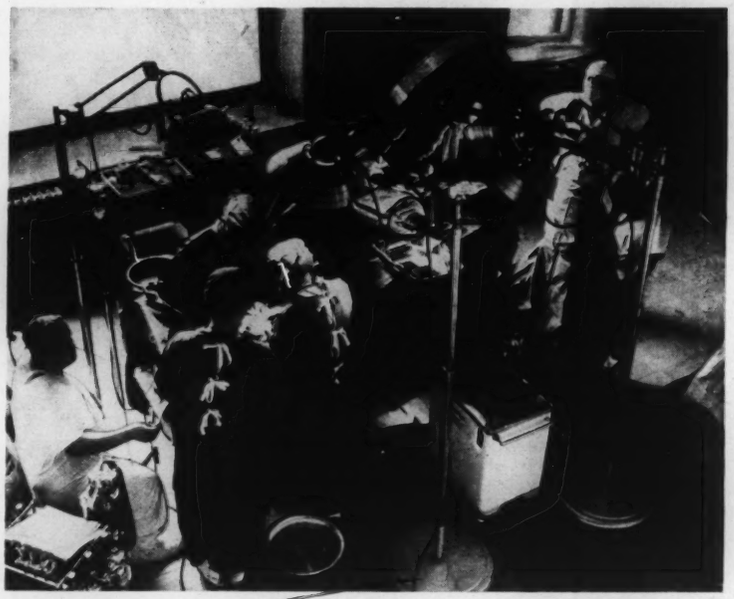
For a number of reasons the drug is on the prescription list. It does cause unpleasant side-reactions in some people. It may cause blurring of the vision (believed of a temporary nature) and dryness of the mouth. In some people, especially the elderly, it may produce bladder trouble.

Doctors want to be sure too, that persons who fear they have an ulcer will not try self-medication since there is a danger that what they fear is an ulcer may actually be cancer.

If other presentations were more important to Canada's health, it was, nevertheless, the Hargreaves quadruplets, Jennifer, Janice, Joyce and Joan, who stole the show.

They sat in identical yellow dresses in identical small rocking chairs before the TV cameras.

Twins, the doctors were told, occur once in 100 births, triplets in 10,000 and quadruplets once in 1,000,000. To the four J's the TV cameras were not so interesting as four new dolls.

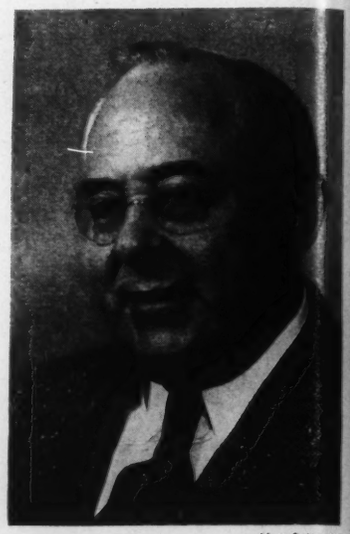


—CP

COLOR TV *brought an operation by Dr. Gavin Miller* (back to camera) *for stomach ulcers to convention colleagues. He also had microphone to describe method.*

—Norfolk, London

BANTHINE *promises relief for ulcers, Dr. F. S. Brien told CMA.*



—Nott & Merrill

NEW PRESIDENT *of the CMA is Dr. H. B. Church of Aylmer, Que.*

world of women

—CPR

DESTINATION: THE UNITED KINGDOM

Voyage of Discovery for Fifty

IF ANY GROUP can be called truly representative of Canada, this is it. The 50 girls in the photograph are from every part of Canada . . . the ten provinces, the Yukon and Northwest Territories. An exciting new chapter opened in their young lives when they stepped aboard the 20,000-ton Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of France* at Montreal — first event in a six-weeks period packed with things to be seen and done in the United Kingdom.

The group will tour England, Scotland and Wales under the sponsorship of Garfield Weston, Canadian-born industrialist. Mr. Weston is sponsor of annual visits of Canadian boys to the United Kingdom and of British boys to Canada. This year is the first time arrangements have been made for tours by girls' groups.

Nominated for the trip by high-school principals across Canada, the girls will visit historical sites, industries and resorts in the United Kingdom. Purpose of the tour is to foster closer international relations and develop leadership abilities in young people.

IN THE PHOTOGRAPH

From left to right, front row: **Renee Vermette**, Montreal; **Eleanor Beaudoin,** Montreal; **Margaret Loggie,** Fairview, Alta.; **Renee Audet,** Montreal; **Henrietta MacDonald,** Marion Bridge, NS; **Joan Black,** Winnipeg; **May Leslie,** Toronto; **Lucie Lapointe,** Chicoutimi, Que.; **Frances Hayward,** Grand Falls, Newfoundland; **Marilyn Rogerson,** Regina, Sask.; **Eleanor Blanchard**, Montreal; **Kathleen Coffin,** Rollo Bay, PEI; **Allison White,** Yellowknife, NWT; **Frances Sutherland,** Almonte, Ont.; **Joan Oberholtzer,** Kitchener, Ont.; **Helen Spakowski,** Fort William, Ont.; **Elizabeth Montgomery,** Woodstock, NB; **Viola Marchand**, Owen Sound, Ont.; **Eileen Jacobs,** Wheatley, Ont.

Second row: **Blanche Bishop,** Toronto, group leader; **Elaine Fildes,** Edmonton, Alta., group leader; **Marie Paproski,** Sinnett, Sask.; **Marcelle Lefebvre,** Three Rivers, Que.; **Odile Germain,** Quebec City; **Denise Michaud,** Quebec City; **Jean Ross,** Truro, NS; **Gwen Hamilton,** Shoal Lake, Man.; **Shirley Scott,** Trenton, Ont.; **Inez Longo,** Kirkland Lake, Ont.; **Janet Perkins,** Leaside, Ont.; **Dorothy McRobbie,** Winchester, Ont.; **Pauline Kovachik,** Wyoming, Ont.; **Joanne McAdam**, Fredericton, NB; **Suzanne Boivin,** Shawinigan, Que.; **Sylvia Burt,** Lennoxville, Que.; **Doreen Ranetta,** Trail, BC; **Janet McKenzie,** Medicine Hat, Alta.; **Mrs. J. A. Riddell,** Toronto, Ont.; **Dr. Muriel V. Roscoe,** Montreal, group leader.

Third row: **Shannon Redmond,** Whitehorse, Yukon Territory; **Helen Thomas,** Yarmouth, NS; **Vera Bourne,** St. John's, Newfoundland; **Lise Tessier,** Montreal; **Joyce McMurray,** Montreal; **Betty-Anne Carstens,** Courtney, BC; **Joyce Schnell,** Camrose, Alta.; **Therese Groleau,** Beauce, Que.; **Patricia Harsant,** Toronto; **Cynthia McLennan,** London, Ont.; **Sonia Stratychuk,** Canora, Sask.; **Marilyn Gillies**, St. Vital, Man.; **Sylvia Novak,** New Westminster, BC; **Anne Willing,** Port Kells, BC; **Mary Barnett,** Toronto; **J. A. Riddell,** Toronto, group leader.

—Artray

BUSMAN'S HOLIDAY: *Baritone Ernest Adams and wife Pat study "Maid of the Mountain" score. Ernest sang lead for Vancouver's Theatre Under the Stars.*

DREAMING DREAMS OF

SHANGRI-LA HOLIDAYS

by Peggy McCulloch

HERE we are spang in the middle of July and August. Everyone has either been on holidays and is talking about where and what, or else is still miles deep in folders and schedules. But we wonder how many vacationers actually manage their dream-holiday . . . the holiday they'd take if it were theirs for the asking.

We wondered what we'd like best ourselves . . . Europe, Cape Cod, the Rockies . . . a swing around the summer theatres . . . a boat trip, a motor trip . . . what would it be? We were greedy; we wanted them all. But others might have a clear-cut idea of the perfect holiday — for them. Here's what we found.

Seems as if half the fun of real or imaginary holidays is thinking about them. At least that's what a number of the people we asked told us. In fact, Peggy Glass, Executive-Secretary of the London Little Theatre, actually thanked us. "What a nice thing to ask a person to do," she wrote. "All my life the desire to daydream has had to be stifled. Some fool told me at the tender age of 18 that it was psychologically dangerous to do so, and being a good little girl, I obeyed. And now you give me a chance to go all out without feeling too guilty."

Two things are essential to Peggy's perfect holiday: 80 per cent absolute quiet with no visible or audible human beings; 20 per cent soul-satisfying excitement. For her 80 per cent she'd like to be flown to a lonely island in the Hebrides—"equipped with completely modern living quarters."

Then for her 20 per cent she'd have a helicopter drop her in the heart of the Edinburgh Festival. "But," said Peggy, "at the present moment this sounds ideal, but knowing myself, I would probably end with 20 per cent solitude and 80 per cent frivolity."

ANOTHER one who "had fun thinking about" her ideal holiday was Kay Marston of Elora, Ont. Ten years ago her husband died. Kay didn't know anything about newspaper work but she had four children to support. So she bought *The Elora Express* and practically every year wins the award for the best Canadian weekly newspaper in towns of 1,500 population.

Kay wrote: "Anything, anywhere, money no object? [*Author's note*: that's what we'd promised our ideal holidayers.] Just like turning a child loose in Woolworth's with a charge account. But I have learned by sad experience not to grasp too much. So I would just like a super trailer and a friend, preferably a good cook. Then she and I, my family and our two mongrels, would travel around Canada all July, August and September.

"First, I'll go down the St. Lawrence and the Maritimes. Then, maybe the Yukon, who knows? And all the while the children will drive, they and the friend will cook, and the dogs and I will look at the scenery. And if I don't manage to go as far as I should have liked, perhaps SATURDAY NIGHT will run another article and I can finish the trip next year."

The Maritimes lured another "ideal" holidayer. Said Donald Wetmore, Adult Education Division, Department of Education, Halifax. "I can't think of a more ideal holiday than two I've taken and I wouldn't mind repeating them. One was a 400-mile walking trip around Cape Breton Island in my free-lance younger days, and the other was the only honeymoon I've ever wanted to have.

"Both took a good deal of preparation. No holiday's complete without a long build-up of pleasurable anticipation. And no holiday's worth a darn if you don't bring something to it yourself. Relaxing and staring at scenery aren't enough. An ideal holiday should stimulate. That's why money will never buy one."

BUT two young ladies don't quite agree with Don. They want to take a real long trip—one that means money. Jean Stoneham, prima ballerina of the Ottawa Ballet Company, wants to go to Europe for a "long, leisurely tour" and a chance to see world-famous dancers. "The thrill of taking a ballet class from Olga Preobrajenska in Paris, who has developed such dancers as Toumanova, Baronova and Fonteyn would surely take preference over anything else."

And Norma Locke wants a trip around the world. Norma sings with Mart Kenney's band over the radio and at his summer ranch on the outskirts of Toronto. "Mexico, a month in Naples, a Mediterranean cruise, London, California, Switzerland, Cairo, Spain . . . wouldn't it all be tremendous! And yet, so what! You'd probably come back completely beat, a pack of nerves. I guess for me the best holiday would be a fast plane to Alberta, a quiet camp in the Rockies, good trout fishing, some old clothes, a few good books and lots of time to dream — about how wonderful it would be to take that trip around the world."

Two men will settle for a busman's holiday. Jack Hambleton, who writes about fishing and books for boys, said: "Tain't possible, because I'm now reaching age 50 and I shouldn't live so long—but my idea of a real holiday would be to fish every lake in Ontario for at least one day. There are nearly two million. And of course I'd also like to fish BC, Labrador and places in between.

"For company and fun I'd like to take a 12-year-old boy with me. And then I'd like to sit down and write me a book for the 12-year-old."

VANCOUVERITE Ernest Adams is spending his "ideal" holiday right now. He's a baritone and his wife Pat is a violinist. Ernest sang solo in "Belshazzar's Feast" in Toronto's spring Festival and his wife played with the Symphony. Music comes easy to Ernie because of his Wesh background; he has been singing since he was 17; has studied at the Royal Conservatory of Toronto and with the CBC Opera of the Air. Wife Pat is a Saskatchewan girl, and comes of a musical family, too. She met Ernie when they were studying in Vancouver on scholarships. Now they are visiting in Vancouver for the summer while Ernie sings with the Theatre Under the Stars in their famous Stanley Park open-air theatre. They both think they're having the "ideal" holiday, part of which was the drive to the coast, being at home, and especially the busman's holiday in Vancouver.

"There may be more exciting and expensive holidays, but this is it for us."

One of those who want to travel is Emily Gould, Women's Editor of *The Saskatoon Star-Phoenix*. Wrote Mrs. Gould: "I'm the nuttiest nut for travel you'll find in a million years. So your invitation gave me a chance to blow off. I just happen to like both the luxury type and the rough and ready camping style, so I'm really not hard to please."

And she went on to say: "Give me a fat roll of folding money, time enough to pack one grip and a yard-long ticket that will take me by plane, train, car or boat to places I've never seen. I am all for travel in any direction, at any time. I would like to convince myself that the funny old street cars in San Francisco, the iron grill-work in New Orleans, and the palm trees and seashores in Florida are as wonderful as my friends say they are. I would like to gaze into the Grand Canyon and see if it thrills me like the rugged Rockies do. I would enjoy a sail down the Mackenzie River into the Arctic, a land that fascinates so many.

"IT'S FUN to read maps and folders but I want to satisfy myself that a cruise on a tramp steamer is the ideal holiday; that a flight over the northern lake country is breath-taking and that you'll never see anything as picturesque as a fishing village in Newfoundland. Those are dreams but I'll settle peaceably for a log cabin in the woods where I can smell the pine trees, cook over a wood fire and listen at night to the loons on the lake nearby."

Dr. G. P. Gilmour, President of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.,

SNAPSHOT *of Emily Gould prowling the woods in informal holiday attire.*

was away when our letter was sent to him. In answering, he thought he had missed our deadline. "Truth to tell," he wrote, "I am happy to have the excuse, since I have not the faintest idea of what an ideal holiday would be. Not having the enthusiasm of a fisherman, and having outlived some of the enthusiasm of early youth for travelling, I would settle for some place where I could avoid crowds, and at the same time not burden my wife with responsibility for meals. Since I have never found the ideal spot, this is not very helpful."

"I should imagine that the ideal holiday, were it not impossible, would be a deadly bore," claimed Araby Lockhart. Araby is one of Canada's up-and-coming young comediennes. She's playing her fourth summer season with the Straw Hat players in Muskoka; went with them on their two jaunts west and back in "The Drunkard" and the revue "There Goes Yesterday." Last year she spent in London, England, studying.

By "ideal" holiday, Araby has in mind the one in which every detail has been foreseen and everything goes according to Hoyle. Naturally Araby doesn't think much of that kind of holiday and she tells of a ski trip to Austria she took in a torrential downpour. "It was as near as one could get to an ideal holiday." And of course lots of things happened that weren't planned, like getting on a troop train taking French soldiers to Germany—French soldiers "whose kitbags consisted solely of French bread, garlic and sausage and wine."

Under the pen name of Jan Hilliard, Mrs. Kay Grant wrote a humorous book about her growing-up days in Nova Scotia. It's called "The Salt Box." Naturally we expected Kay to have a different slant on an ideal holiday. Evidently the genteel poverty of the early days has made Kay want the other extreme. Here is her view: "The ideal holiday, for me, would depend not so much on 'where' as 'with whom', for the most fabulous and romantic places would just seem ordinary to me unless I could share them with a special person or persons.

"Money be hanged? And time? In that case, *we* could take the most elegant suite on a de luxe liner from New York to Liverpool, buy a small car there and, wearing old knockabout clothes, ramble through England and Scotland, stopping at village inns mostly, then across to the Channel Islands and the continent, roaming through out-of-the-way corners, with time to become acquainted with interesting people or places. A good long stay in Paris — evening gowns and pressed duck for a change — the Riviera and a fling at the casinos, Capri, the isles of Greece . . .

"Oh, well, one thing about two weeks in Haliburton—you get a nice rest." So say we all!

Distaff:

On the Runway

A FASHION SHOW in a tent! It's something new and intriguing. It all happened at Melody Fair where "Roberta" is this week's musical-in-the-round production at Toronto's Dufferin Park. "Roberta," as you know, is about a dress designer and there's always a fashion show. So this "Roberta" has one by Eaton's . . with six top models performing, including **Sally Rhynas,** a local model who has been making good in New York these past few years and is summering with Melody Fair, on the executive staff.

Sally is wearing one of the most exciting of the after-five frocks, an orange-red taffeta original by Douvier of Paris, with ¾ length sleeves, slim skirt with flying panels and a wide neckline. Featured in this fashion-within-a-musical show is a street-length purple velvet coat . . . both color and material being highlighted this year for cocktail and evening wear.

■ A new Dean for Girls at Stanstead College, Que., has been announced. She is **M. A. Goudie,** a graduate of the University of Western Ontario in geology; with administrative experience in the CWAC's; and with practical experience in industry with the Imperial Oil Company of Canada.

■ The first woman engineer to join the RCAF is **Mary Jackson.** She has another first to her credit, too. She was the first girl to graduate in engineering from McGill University. Born in Scotland, she came to Toronto as a small child, has lived in Ottawa and now Montreal. Aeroplanes won't seem too new to her, however. Her father is an inspector of aircraft for the Department of Transport.

■ This Fall the new President-elect of the National Council of Women takes over her office. She is **Mrs. Allan Turner Bone** of Montreal and she will be in the presidential chair for the next five years. Born in Toronto, Mrs. Bone attended schools in Toronto, Fort William, Winnipeg and received her MA from McGill University. Shortly afterwards she married a construction engineer and started moving about again. Interested in women's activities, she has not confined herself to the National Council of Women exclusively, but has been active in other organizations as well, particularly on the committee of the Montreal Women's Symphony Orchestra.

—CP

MRS. A. T. BONE

■ It does happen just occasionally and with all the thrills of a once-in-a-lifetime. With 24 hours' notice and one hour's rehearsal **Carlu Carter** stepped into a dancing role with the Sadler's Wells Theatre Ballet, the junior company that is to tour North America this year. Carlu, former principal dancer with the Winnipeg Ballet, was accepted by the Sadler's Wells school in 1950; and into the corps de ballet of the Theatre Ballet this last winter.

■ Another new book by **Agnes Newton Keith** of Victoria is due this August. It's called "White Man's Return." And **Luella Creighton** of Toronto will have her first novel published this September—about the Mennonites. This month she and husband Donald of the University of Toronto leave for England where he will do final research on his biography of Sir John A. Macdonald.

■ **Rose Mary Sowby,** daughter of the headmaster of Upper Canada College (see tour by UCC, *People, Page 24*) played the role of Miranda in the Earle Grey Players' production of "The Tempest" in Trinity College's quad, Toronto.

■ It's nice to win the Acting scholarship at the Academy of Radio Arts, Toronto, and then almost immediately to win a professional radio role. It happened to 20-year-old **Paisley Maxwell,** who played the lead on the Trans-Canada network "Ghost Story" just last Sunday.

■ Off to England to try her luck at swimming the English Channel is **Mrs. Winnie Roach Leuszler** of Willowdale, near Toronto. This mother of three children hopes to be the first Canadian to swim the Channel.

■ **Mrs. Eileen Nash Tyas** of Lethbridge, Alta.—formerly of Toronto—has won an award in a competition sponsored by the U.S. *Writer's Digest* magazine. Her story is called "The Last Piece of Pie." Eileen has done some freelance reporting for the *Lethbridge Herald.*

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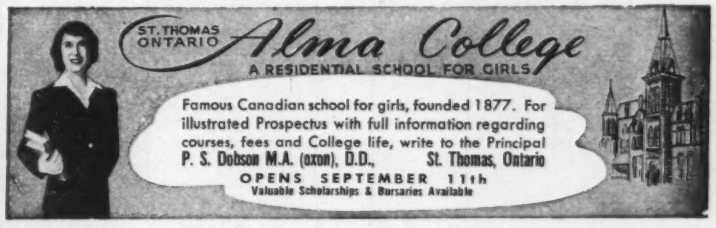
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Concerning Food:

Salute the Salad

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

THE FIRST Canadian Salad Week is officially set for July 27 to August 8. Among the sundry "weeks" publicized to spur our thinking in the direction of health and welfare, this seems to be the simplest and most direct approach. We all have to eat and salads do contribute variety and vitamins to the daily diet.

Conceptions of salads vary greatly but basically a salad is a cooked or raw vegetable served well chilled with a dressing. Sliced cucumbers and seasoned vinegar; lettuce and sour cream dressing; sliced tomatoes; watercress and French dressing. These are a few top drawer salads requiring little effort to prepare for maximum eating enjoyment.

In a Bowl

The easiest all-year salad habit to acquire is the mixed-raw-vegetable-salad bowl routine served in place of a hot vegetable—or as a bonus with the daily dinner. This classic varies with the seasons and the stock of vegetables on hand in the ice box. It can always be good and the clever cook with the salad bowl in mind always keeps the youngest leaves of spinach and the whitest flowerlets of cauliflower for the *salad du jour*. Winter salads require a bit more ingenuity than other seasons but the ubiquitous cabbage forms a crunchy base for many a salad toss.

Ze Sauce

It's easy to purchase either excellent French dressings or mayonnaise, bottled and ready for use. Making mayonnaise is a bit tricky until you've mastered the science of keeping the emulsion emulsified. On the other hand many prefer to make French dressing fresh each time for salads—a simple chore requiring mostly muscle. The French sum it up in this classic recipe: Four persons are wanted to make the dressing. A spendthrift for oil; a miser for vinegar; a counsellor for salt; and a madman to mix it all up. Since it's a little difficult to snare a madman just for this job you'll have to rely on your own ability. Here's a basic

French Dressing

Mix together in 1 teaspoon water, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon sugar, ¼ teaspoon paprika, ¼ teaspoon black pepper. Add 1/3 cup olive or salad oil and 3 tablespoons cider, herb, wine or tarragon vinegar (or lemon juice). Shake well! Many variations can be made with this by adding garlic, curry, mustard, chives and herbs.

Moulded Salads

The darling of the buffet table is the moulded salad. It's quite the party show-off and well worth time and effort expended to make. The various moulds now available encourage the

unusual what with curled and straight fish, grape clusters, tiered effects and melon moulds.

Twin Lobster and Egg Moulds

1 envelope (1 tbsp.) plain gelatine
½ cup cold water
2 tbsp. lemon juice
½ tsp. salt
½ tsp. Worcestershire sauce
¾ cup mayonnaise
1½ tsps. grated onion
½ cup finely diced celery
¼ cup finely diced green pepper
¼ cup chopped pimento
2 cups fresh, frozen or canned lobster (salmon, tuna fish or shrimp) cut in small pieces

Soften gelatine in cold water. Place over boiling water to dissolve. Add lemon juice, salt, Worcestershire sauce. Add mayonnaise and remaining ingredients. Turn into oiled 1 quart mould and chill until firm. Six servings.

For Egg Mould

Follow lobster recipe increasing salt to 1 teaspoon. Substitute 4 hard cooked eggs chopped for lobster. Serves 6.

Note: To serve 12 from either mould double all ingredients and turn into 1½ to 2 quart mould.

Here's a picture-pretty dessert salad of cherries and cheese which can follow a substantial dinner course and save you whipping up a pie.

Cherries and Cheese

Cherry Layer:
1 envelope (1 tbsp.) plain gelatine
¼ cup cold water
½ cup sugar
1 cup hot water
1/3 cup lemon juice
2 cups pitted ripe sweet cherries

Soften gelatine in cold water. Add hot water to sugar and stir in softened gelatine. Add lemon juice and chill until syrupy. Add cherries and turn into oiled ring mould and let chill until almost set. Meanwhile make up—

Cheese Layer (This is also the dressing for the salad.)

2 eggs
½ cup sugar
½ cup pineapple juice
1/3 cup lemon juice
1 tsp. grated lemond rind

Beat eggs light in top of double boiler; beat in sugar gradually. Add pineapple and lemon juices and grated rind. Set over hot water and cook stirring constantly until thickened. Soften 1 envelope (1 tbsp.) gelatine in 1/3 cup cold water and add to hot custard and stir until dissolved. Cool mixture (not set) and fold in 1 cup creamy cottage cheese. Pour over cherry layer. Chill until set. Unmould on platter of salad greens and garnish with whole cherries. Serves 6.

Brain-Teaser:

Choo on This!

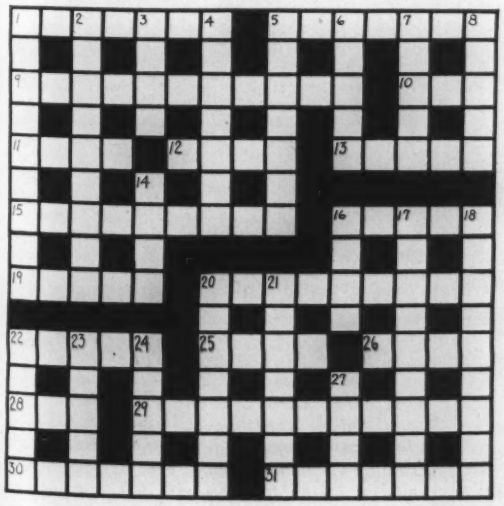
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 and 5. By which you go on an imaginary journey? (5,2,7)
9. Tracks may lead here, but one coudn't be cornered in these buildings. (11)
10. Can take her to the Dominion. (3)
11. It's doubled over in Cochin-China. (4)
12 and 16 down. It doubles your money. (8)
13. Boy! The French have made a scoop. (5)
15. Hearing this, you must be on to be off. (3, 6)
16. Janus did it two ways, without turning. (5)
19. Ulysses was bound to pass her by. (5)
20. For cross-country runners. (4,5)
22. Sounds like some answer! (5)
25. A section of London so holy to foreigners. (4)
26. Swing door. (4)
28. French and English articles become her. (3)
29. They also haul women. (7, 4)
30. Her rings fused when smoked. (7)
31. They display what well-dressed people don't! (7)

DOWN

1. Where Mel's train is made up. (9)
2. Like uncle? (9)
3. Done on a tree. (4)
4. I'm back, am I? That accounts for the state I'm in! (7)
5. Fought a duel with saints. (7)
6. It's a merry-go-round when this bird takes a car. (5)
7 and 22. Did imposing branch lines once stem from this railway? (5,5)
8. In advertising, this name is unique. (5)
14. "Yes, we have no bananas" wouldn't be the same without it. (4)
16. See 12.
17. I have to enter the Dominion to go to Nova Scotia. (9)
18. Stirs dust in an unbelievable way. (9)
20. Appropriate nickname for Mr. Armstrong. (7)
21. In two words, a man's heart is, but if he has one, he isn't. (7)
22. See 7.
23. He's elected to take up art. (5)
24. Pleas select your answer. (6)
27. She was in the diner when it backed up. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 and 26. Emanuel Hahn
5. Giraffe
10. Clapboards
11. Hoes
12. Betide
13. Hospital
14. Stage carpenters
18. Jack of all trades
22. Stammers
24. See 29
26. See 1
27. Prejudiced
28. Closets
29 and 24 across. Kenneth Forbes

DOWN

2. Milne
3. Napping
4. Erode
6. Insistent
7. Atheist
8. Freda
9 and 20. Arthur Lismer
15. Tea
16. Coffee pot
17. Rye
19. Kimonos
20. See 9
21. Arraign
23. Trail
24. Flume
25. Event

(168)

THE LIGHTER SIDE

"This Article Said—"

by Mary Lowrey Ross

EARLY this summer I read a fascinating magazine article entitled "Vacation is the Time to Get a Husband." It was so positive in tone and so detailed in treatment that I bought half a dozen copies and gave them to a number of my younger unmarried friends who were planning vacations. The reports are just beginning to come in, and so far they have been far from encouraging.

"Here I am 'in the forested outdoors of Maine' recommended by that wonderful article you gave me to read," writes A. B.

"And what do you think? Yesterday I was wearing my new bathing-suit and standing beside the hotel pool when a sun-tanned stranger swam up, just as it said in the article. He acted as though he were dying to speak, though all he actually said was 'Pardon me, Miss, you're standing on my towel!'

"Naturally I tried to discover his special interest at the very first opportunity. And what do you think his special interest is? Knitting! We spent a wonderful evening on the verandah working out a new pattern for baby sockees.

"Later. I have just discovered from Mrs. Axsmith who sits at our table that A. (the one who knits) is the only son of a widowed mother of definitely neurotic pattern. I took this up with the house detective and unfortunately it checks."

Another letter arrived recently from a friend who has just returned from her vacation.

"Do you remember that article Vacation is the Time to Get a Husband?" she writes. "There was a story in it about a pair who lived in the same apartment house in New York and didn't fall in love till they met at a camp in the Adirondacks. If you remember, the article said it was only when they were softened by Nature's magical influence that they really saw each other for the first time.

"WELL, almost the very same thing happened to me! This man lives just three streets away in the city and we must often have taken the very same bus in the morning! We made this discovery the very first evening we met. Unfortunately he had to leave next morning. Since coming home I have met him twice in the bus. He still doesn't recognize me."

L. R. writes: "I've been working hard on the methods outlined in Vacation is the Time to Get a Husband since coming here.

"If you remember, the article described a girl called Janie who got the first man she went after, though she wore glasses and her figure was nothing to speak of. This described me so exactly that I felt greatly encouraged and went right after a Mr. Jones who is staying at the Waiting Arms. Following the instructions I told him I thought bald men looked distinguished and I liked a man to be thin. (Actually Mr. Jones looks rather like God's idea of a pelican, but naturally I didn't let *that* slip.) I was there on the tennis court the very first thing in the morning. You should have seen me! The article said it was silly to be competitive when playing with a man, so I hopped about pretending I'd never had a racket in my hand before, what a ham!

"AFTERWARDS I followed him down to the swimming pool and let him rescue me from the deep end three times. Finally he sat down on the edge of the pool and said he was trying to figure out whether it would be simpler to drown me or just drown himself. He has a marvellous sense of humor!

"I tailed him later to the boat-house and heard him making arrangements for an all-day fishing trip tomorrow. I'm dying to see his face when he finds me waiting for him at six o'clock in the morning!"

"The article said the first thing to do was to relax and think about others," writes J. S. "Well last night I got so tired trying to relax in a hard chair beside the dance floor that I went into the refreshment room and had a soft drink. It was very refreshing (it's called a side-car) and I had several and sat there relaxing and thinking about others—old Dr. Finn at our table who has a loose denture, the Simpson girl who simply screams all the time and Mrs. Plumber who brings her dog to the table. I hate the sight of all of them.

"I must have got very relaxed for when I came out on the dance floor I went flat on my face."

"The article you sent me said, Remember you're dressing for men. It's women who care for style," another writes. "It said just wear the clothes that make you comfortable and happy. So I've been wearing my old foulard with the anchors. It's the most comfortable thing I have, especially since last summer when the side zipper went. The only man here left after the three-day blow."

With all these letters I've been getting a sort of ringing in my ears. And it isn't wedding bells.

PEOPLE

TOUR DE FORCE

THE PUBLIC relations end of the tour of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh will be handled by a man who knows his job. He ought to. He chaperoned Edward when he was Prince of Wales across Canada twice and he received the CBE for his handling of the visit of the King and the Queen in 1939. He's **Walter Scott Thompson,** and only a year retired from the CNR Directorate of Public Relations.

■ Last week in London, Ont., **Hume Cronyn** stepped on the stage of the Grand Theatre for his first stage appearance in his hometown. He and wife Jessica Tandy are trying out a new two-cast play, "The Four Poster," prior to a Broadway opening. Woodstock, Sarnia and—this week—Niagara Falls will get the preview, as well as some U.S. summer theatres.

■ Cronyn's cousin, Montreal-born **Robert Whitehead,** is also in the theatre news. Whitehead produced such Broadway successes as "Medea," "Member of the Wedding" with Ethel Waters and "Crime and Punishment." Now he is to head the American National Theatre and Academy Play Series.

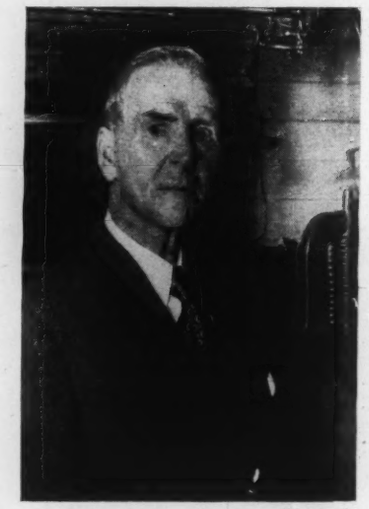
■ Even 81 years can't stop him! Regina's No. 1 mountain climber City Prosecutor **H. E. Sampson,** KC, is off on holidays to the Rockies and will attend the Alpine Club of Canada's summer camp. He is a former National President. Last year he did some active climbing in the Alps.

■ A group of Upper Canada College (Toronto) lads are having the tour of their lives. They are playing "Our Town"—both male and female roles—in various U.K. centres (SN, July 10) and are being well received. **Robert Morris** of Barrie, Ont—playing a matron "who just loves weddings"—has been mentioned in the English press. The boys visited the Houses of Parliament; lunched with **Sir Edward Peacock,** British financier and native of Glengarry, Ont., who was English Master and Senior House Master at Upper Canada College from 1895 to 1902.

WHAT PRICE GLORY

■ **The Very Rev. Dr. Malcolm Campbell** was re-elected for the 20th time as Chairman of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal. He was first appointed by the Provincial Government to the Board away back in 1927; became Chairman in 1931. Dr. Campbell is a former Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

■ After nearly 50 years as editor of the *Eganville Leader* (circulation 2,200 weekly), editor **P. J. "Paddy" McHugh**



—Montaigne's

LEGION *of friends will miss McHugh.*

has finished his last press run. At the time of his sudden death last week, he had just returned to his editorial duties following a recent operation. He founded the small weekly, and ran it until 1944, when he was bought out by Ambrose and Sylvester Tracey, McHugh continuing as editor. When he began his career, the strong brand of personal journalism and political partisanship was in vogue. Under his editorship, *The Leader* pioneered in many improvements for the Renfrew County village.

■ After next fall **Frank Gilbert Roe** will have a choice of costume—engineer's cap and overalls or mortarboard and gown. The University of Alberta is conferring an honorary doctorate of laws on this former Edmonton railwayman, now living in Victoria. Recognition comes to him for his research work in western Canada history. He has contributed to many leading periodicals and his research on the buffalo is being published by the University of Toronto Press. But his formal education stopped when he was 11. Son of Alberta homesteaders, he started his railway career as a fireman in 1909; retired in 1943.

—CP

THREE A DAY *for 42 years: Controller Thomson and Mrs. Amy Foot.*

■ **Mrs. Amy Foot,** now 93, has been taking weather observations for the past 42 years for the Canadian Meteorological Bureau. She's made 38,000 of them in all, never missing her regular three-a-day. She has just been awarded the Imperial Service Medal, usually given to railwaymen or lighthouse-keepers. **Andrew Thomson,** Controller of Meteorology for Canada, in making the presentation spoke of her "devoted service." Mrs. Foot used to help her husband with the observations but since his death 28 years ago, she has carried on with the work.

■ The University of Saskatchewan is to have a new Dean of Medicine, come next year. He's **Dr. J. Wendell MacLeod** of Winnipeg, at present on the Faculty of Medicine, University of Manitoba. Born in Quebec and a graduate of McGill, Dr. MacLeod will succeed retiring **Dean W. S. Linsday.**

■ **Dr. Benjamin H. Higgins,** Bronfman Professor of Economics at McGill, has been appointed Chairman of the university's Department of Economics and Political Science. A few hours earlier he had been named senior economist of a UN technical-assistance mission to Libya. From headquarters at Tripoli, Dr. Higgins, with 12 other economists, engineers, agricultural and fiscal experts, will make a survey of Libya's economic and social conditions. This will be used as a chart for the country's future progress when it becomes an autonomous state on January 1. Dr. Higgins will return to McGill in October.

■ For the first time since 1929 a Canadian is the top marksman in the Commonwealth. **Lieut. Gilmour Boa,** 26, of the 48th Highlanders won the King's Medal, top award in the Bisley shoot in England. (His father attended the shoot in 1949). Also in the Bisley news was the captaining of an eight-member Canadian team by the only Canadian woman ever to make the team—**Lieut. Mary MacLennan**—to win the Rajah of Kolapore Imperial Challenge Cup.

■ Art is thriving in Newfoundland. Forty students are now enrolled at the Art School started 18 months ago by **Reginald Shepherd,** CYA, AOCA, assisted by **Helen S. Parsons,** AOCA. Some of the students are still in their teens, most are middle-aged and one is over 70.

THE HAPPY TIME

■ It isn't just another of those fishing stories. It happened. At Wasaga Beach, Ont., **Russ Eberhart** hauled in a 242-lb. sturgeon on a night line with a 12" sucker as bait. The fish was estimated to be over 100 years old.

■ This year there was a Northern Manitoba Trout Festival. Part of the fun was a 100-mile gold rush canoe derby. Winners, who share first prize money of $500 were **Roy Jackson** and **Orris Sage** of Flin Flon—in 16 hours and 22 minutes, with the portages thrown in.

■ After 44 years with the *Victoria Daily Times,* Managing Editor **Archie H. Wills** has retired. Coast-to-coast he is known as the man who announced the "discovery" of Victoria's sea-serpent.

—CP (Nat'l Def)

GIFTS FOR CANADIAN CASUALTIES: *Hiroshima businessmen sent 20 of their city's girls to take flowers and dolls to Commonwealth casualties in the British General Hospital at Kure, Japan, as consolation for their sufferings in the Korean war. A shot-up but still smiling Canadian veteran, Pte. A. M. Johnson of Winnipeg, shows an obvious interest in the Japanese gift doll and bearers.*

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ART

AT HOME IN SUN OR STUDIO

—Photos by Kenneth Roberts

LEISURE TIME *with some friends: Wilson himself* (l), *L.A.C. Panton, Principal of Ontario College of Art, Cleeve Horne, President of OSA.*

Interest in "Human Comedy"

Landscape Artist

Ardent Flautist

Flair for Mexico

High Sense of Ridiculous

PEOPLE interest R. York Wilson—every type of person. He was one of the first Canadian artists to paint ordinary city people. The best known canvases of this side of his work are, probably, "Welfare Worker" (1941), "The March Past" (1945) and "Serenaders" (1947).

Wilson is also a landscape artist of note, his scenes ranging from Ontario's Algonquin Park to the Gaspé to the Alaskan Highway. And in 1950 he spent six months in Mexico — is now down there again with his wife for four months. The impact didn't change his painting personality, as it has so many. It merely enriched his understanding and range.

Born in Toronto in 1907, Ronald ("Ron") York Wilson didn't even exhibit a picture until he was 32 years old. Three years later he was elected to the Ontario Society of Artists; became President in 1945. He is also a full academician of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts. He is represented in collections in the U.S., France, England and Mexico, as well as in Canada.

In his recreation room his artist friends have outdone themselves in amusing murals. Over the fireplace *(in picture to left)* is seen a humorous "window" by A. J. Casson, President of the Royal Canadian Academy . . . a duplicate of the other windows in the room, with a spooky woodsman's head looking through. The waterpipe was utilized for a saxophone mural, complete with musician, by S. H. Hallam. Sydney Watson, Vice-Principal of The Ontario College of Art, supplied an extra door, and Cleeve Horne, President of the Ontario Society of Artists, had fun painting a big hole in the wall.

And "Ron" himself? He's easy-going, so his friends say . . . has an infectious laugh and a high sense of the ridiculous.

LEISURE TIME *with his family; amateur flautist Wilson is being accompanied on piano by daughter Virginia, as wife Lila looks on.*

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FILMS

DELAYED TAKE TECHNIQUE

by Mary Lowrey Ross

THE DELAYED TAKE is a very old cinema trick and usually an effective one. A situation develops on the screen and the audience, right to the last row in the balcony, is made aware of it before knowledge begins to dawn and spread on the face of the chief actor, up there on the screen.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

On questions of social justice Hollywood itself frequently employs the method of the delayed take. The screen goes along blandly presenting democratic America as the best of all possible worlds, then pulls up with an expression of shock and outrage before a sudden recognition of democracy's uglier aspects—*e.g.* "Storm Warning", "Land of the Brave", "Pinky", and, now, "Go For Broke".

This frequently annoys the social right-thinkers, who feel that Hollywood's approach to social justice is not only dilatory but slick and superficial when it does arrive. They fail to recognize however that Hollywood is brilliantly endowed to present persuasive surfaces, and that one film which dramatizes racial prejudice, however slickly, will accomplish more than a hundred thoughtful surveys locked away in sociological libraries.

The social thinkers overlook as well the screen's conscious and necessary use of timing. Democracy's extremity is rarely Hollywood's opportunity, and as a rule the Industry waits for an issue to settle before it rushes in with its shock troops. Since it *is* fundamentally an industry, it is no better geared to champion wavering causes than, say, General Motors. On the other hand, once it is sure of a good market for a sound sociological issue, it doesn't hesitate to exploit it enthusiastically.

ON THE WHOLE, the delayed attack is usually justified. "Go For Broke"—the title is Hawaiian pidgin English for "Go All Out"—would never have drawn a sympathetic appeal in the period that followed Pearl Harbor. Since then, however, the public has learned, shamefacedly, to recognize the nature of the treatment given loyal native Japanese on this continent. As a result the film, if no longer topical, is still timely, and far more deeply moving than if it had appeared at an earlier date.

This is the story of the famous Nisei combat unit which, as part of the U.S. 442 Regimental Combat Team, won almost every military honor in the gift of Washington. The film takes the group of Japanese-American soldiers through their training camp days in Mississippi, and on into Italy and France, where they proved not only their loyalty to America but their magnificent skill as fighting men. It parallels the account with the story of the Texan lieutenant (Van Johnson) who begins by despising his unit and trying to get himself transferred to a better outfit, and ends by recognizing wholeheartedly that there is no better outfit in the entire American Army.

The Nisei presented here, many of them veterans of the 442 Combat Team, are a lively, engaging, and often very funny group. The battle scenes, particularly in France, have a look of sharp authenticity. But the major drama of "Go For Broke" lies in the gradual emergence of the Nisei unit as a group that men of any color must respect. The subject is rather broadly treated and there are moments of familiar hokum. As a whole however the film has something valuable to say, and says it in terms of character and action, without unnecessary didacticism.

ON THE SUBJECT of Labor-Management, Hollywood takes a rather more gingerly approach. In "As Young As You Feel", a comedy starring Monte Woolley, the treatment is optimistic to the point of silliness. An aging printer (Monty Woolley) reaches the retirement age of 65 and decides to carry his case for longer employment to the head of Consolidated Motors, which happens to control the printing business. On discovering that no one knows even the name of this individual he decides to impersonate the great man; and in the course of the experiment makes a public speech that electrifies both labor and management across America.

Actually it sounded like a very dull and windy speech, quite suitable for banquet occasions, so that it was rather hard to understand what all the subsequent uproar was about. Thelma Ritter, Constance Bennett, Allyn Joslyn and a lot more or less talented people are all involved in this venture, which can hardly be recommended, even as a slick piece of yard-goods.

—MGM

"GO FOR BROKE"

BOOKS

LONE FIGHTER

THE BIG SHOW—by Pierre Clostermann—*Clarke, Irwin*—$3.00.

A YOUNG FRENCH pilot in the RAF, now a parliamentary Deputy for Strasbourg, fought the kind of air war between 1942 and 1945 that recruiting posters promised enlistees: adventurous solo fights high in the clouds, duels against famous enemy aces with your opponent's plane going down in flames at "4 o'clock", bold flights into Flak Alley. But the majority of recruits found following operational flying training—after the Battle of Britain *et seq.* at any rate—things very different.

While the recruiting posters made Billy Bishop promises, the war actually more often delivered something like bomber missions with bombing on instruments, cold lonely coastal patrols, unglamorous dawn strikes against shipping, or—even in Spitfires or Typhoons — light-bombing, ground-strafing and rocket-firing in support of ground troops.

But Clostermann was a fighter pilot *per se*—first in Spitfires and then in the speedy, tricky Tempests, fighting other fighter pilots at 30,000 feet. He kept a notebook. In it he detailed not only factual gen of his operations (in direct violation of RAF orders, incidentally) but also his personal reactions to every encounter, his friends, service life in general. So he has been able to report minutely on how he dealt death in business-like fashion to Nazi airmen (he is credited with 23 aircraft destroyed and a score of probables) and how he watched his friends "buy it" and how he himself escaped buying it.

There was no let-down for Clostermann. His book reads as if he were a one-man fighter wing always on the hop. The truth is he was. When other squadrons took it easy between jobs, his Spitfire and Tempest sections were busy, right up to VE Day.

Who are the Friends?

Clostermann reports best on himself; he mentions the other chaps but his sense of comradeship (both with other pilots and ground crew) seems a bit detached. This probably came naturally enough: he was a *solo* pilot. And while there was some teamwork by sections and squadrons, etc., it was largely a matter of one man manoeuvring at 450 mph until he got a Hun in his sights or until he got out of the Hun's sights.

While Clostermann is careful to include facts and exact technical information, a firm framework for his imagery, he tends to overdramatize—and overestimate—German operations in the later stages of the war: *e.g.*, the 1945 New Year's Day blast by the Luftwaffe. But Clostermann flies high when he describes the unique sensations a pilot can experience in ten seconds—exhilaration, awe of heavenly beauty, high purpose, blinding fear, pain, sense of achievement, morbid reaction, boredom.

Clostermann's Big Show was big right to the end. Even the flypast on May 12, 1945, at a VE celebration in Bremerhaven had a tragic climax: four temperamental Tempests of his section collided and crashed; his own plane, "Le Grand Charles", crashed again at a Victory flypast on July 1 at Copenhagen.

Clostermann lacks the poetry of St. Exupéry and the sensitive philosophical approach of Hillary, but he is a crackerjack at reporting air combat. With the jet fighter age now on us, Clostermann's opus may be the last of truly great air literary works.

—*J. Y.*

WAR AT SEA

A SAILOR'S ODYSSEY. The Autobiography of Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, KT, GCB, OM, DSO—*Ryerson*—$5.00.

SURELY this distillation of the elixir of the sea must hold the secret whereby sailors retain so much of the ebullience of youth in the years of their maturity, for seldom does a book on the contemporary history of our times make such fascinating reading as these memoirs of "ABC", to give the Admiral his well-known short title. It is a grim story at times but one through which like a constant star shines the high purpose and indomitable resolve which has ever been the greatness and the glory of the Royal Navy.

A Scot, born in Dublin and raised in Edinburgh, Andrew Browne Cunningham joined the Royal Navy in 1897, at the ripe age of 14 and in time to see the last of sail in the infancy of steam. As a Midshipman of 16 he managed to get ashore and get in on the Boer War with the Naval Brigade. From there the book flows on with the easy facility of a man who writes from his heart of the service of his choice.

The Dardanelles, that gallant failure of World War I is dealt with and here perhaps is the beginning of that understanding of the great inland sea which plays such an important part in this book. Young ABC commanded a destroyer in these waters and emerged from the first World War as a Commander with a triple, well-earned DSO. In 1920, at age 36 he was promoted to Captain and his first employment in his new rank was the destruction of the fortifications of Heligoland.

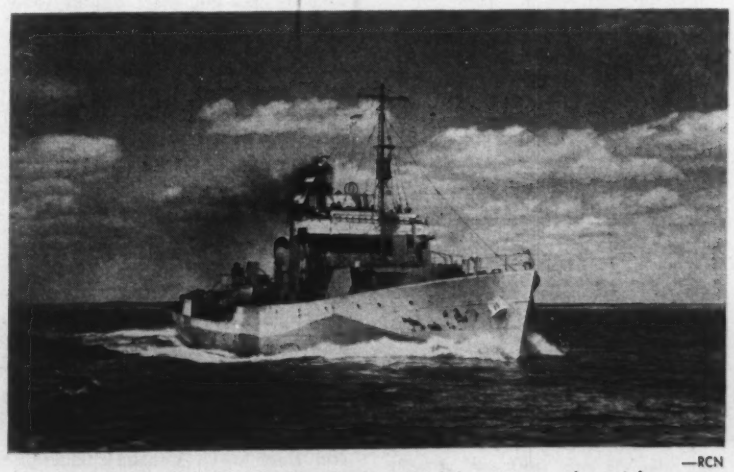
Few seamen have known the Mediterranean as intimately, as long or from such a variation of viewpoint as ABC. His knowledge was to be sorely tested when, shortly after the outbreak of World War II, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in these waters. During the next two years, with a handful of over-extended, harassed and always outnumbered ships and desperately lacking in airpower he kept open the vital sealanes, made possible the defence of Malta, supplied Tobruk, took the British forces in and out of Greece and Crete, harassed the axis supply lines to North Africa and found time to teach some salutary lessons to the heavy naval forces of the Italians.

In view of the continuing importance of the Inland Sea and the possibility that the tides of war may come again in our time to these waters, ABC's Mediterranean chapters are of special significance as is the graphic appraisal of the effect of the defence of Malta on the land campaigns in Libya.

The hat trick of *Ville de Quebec*, *Port Arthur* and *Regina*, three RCN corvettes which accounted for a submarine apiece in 26 days off the North African coast is mentioned, as is the brisk action of H.M. cruisers *Glasgow* and *Enterprise* against a force of eleven German destroyers in the Bay of Biscay on Dec. 28, 1943.

—Miller

ADMIRAL CUNNINGHAM



—RCN

CANADIAN CORVETTE Regina: *With her sisters, a hat trick.*

PIERRE CLOSTERMANN

In this action the British force was greatly outnumbered, the Germans having twenty-five 5.9's and twenty-four 4.1's, besides torpedo armament and an extra five knots speed against the nineteen 6-inch guns of the British cruisers. Despite this advantage the Germans fled precipitately and, in a running fight in heavy weather the hotly-pursuing cruisers sank three enemy ships and heavily damaged others.

RCN Flotilla

In this action *Enterprise* was under the command of a Nova Scotian Captain, none other than our own Harold Grant who is now Vice Admiral and Chief of the Naval Staff of the Royal Canadian Navy. ABC also has a word for the good work of the 10th Destroyer Flotilla of the Plymouth Command. This flotilla, was composed largely of the Tribal Class destroyers of the Royal Canadian Navy. Senior Canadian Naval Officer was the Captain in command of HMCS *Haida*, now Rear Admiral Harry G. DeWolf, another Nova Scotian.

In these pages are intimate glimpses of Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin and other contemporary figures, nor is the book lacking in a sailor's humor and candid mention of such matters as Admiral King of the U.S. Navy's continued, unexplained opposition to a British fleet in the Pacific. This attitude, in which he apparently stood alone, was very different than that of other U.S. Admirals and Chiefs of Staff. To his good friend "Ike", with whom he worked closely from 1942 on through the great series of events which brought final victory to our arms, Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Cunningham pays the ultimate tribute of the high admiration of a great sailor for a greater soldier.

A good book this, easy to understand and follow and well worth reading.

—*William Sclater*

BRIDAL JOURNEY—by Dale Van Every—*Copp, Clark*—$3.00.

■ What with the tough wilderness of Pennsylvania, the turbulence of the American Revolution, Englishmen and Injuns, the hero has a tough time rescuing his bride from the Red Men.

ACROSS THE DESK

THE BEWITCHED PARSONAGE — by W. S. Braithwaite—*Longmans, Green*—$4.25.

■ Another valuable addition to the critical books on the Brontes, this volume is intended to fill in biographical omissions and to bridge some of the gaps between the Brontes as they were and their books. The author states that he thinks of the book as narrative, that the straightforward story is as close as one can get to the problem of the linkage between reality and the novels.

Thus, we are given a fuller treatment of the Bronte antecedents (including the story of the sisters' great-grandfather who adopted a wild boy named Welch who was to serve as the prototype of Heathcliff) and a full treatment of the Charlotte-Heger story by the presentation of hitherto unpublished letters. Mr. Braithwaite's treatment of the novels is oblique but as a tertiary source, the book throws excellent light into several dark corners.

WILLIAM STUKELEY, An Eighteenth-Century Antiquarian—by Stuart Piggott—*Oxford*—$4.00.

■ What appears to be a scholarly treatise on an obscure eighteenth-century divine turns out to be a lively book about early archaeological studies. Dr. Stukeley was an antiquarian, one of the pioneers of British fieldwork in archaeology. He made surveys of Stonehenge and Avebury and his treatises on Druidism were valuable contribution to the history of England.

The book is based chiefly on manuscript material preserved in university and private libraries but never hitherto fully explored. In describing the life and work of the central figure, the author manages to present a deal of colorful information about Stukeley's contemporaries and about the time in which he lived.

—Wide World

IKE'S JOVIALITY *is shared by his European Deputies at their meeting in Paris. Front row, l., Field Marshal Viscount Bernard Montgomery; back r., Gen. Maurizio de Castiglioni of Italy, Ground Commander in SHAPE's Southern European Command; Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Eisenhower's Chief of Staff; Gen. Ebbe Gortz, Commander Ground Forces, Denmark. Canada is represented on SHAPE.*

IS NATO STALLED?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

papers," he replied, "I find it impossible to judge whether we could have moved any faster than we have."

A current problem which illustrates the difficulties is the interminable backroom debate about who shall pay for military installations in Europe. A large number of standing works will be needed for the force General Eisenhower eventually hopes to have. Even the maintenance of the American Army in Germany has meant a new line of communications across southern France. The Americans have paid four-fifths of it, the French one-fifth. The planned integrated force will require far more, still mostly in France —harbor facilities, railways, roads, telephone lines, barracks, airfields.* All these compose what is called in official jargon the "infra-structure".

You can debate about where General Eisenhower's divisions will come from. Being a stage more sophisticated, you may debate about the build-up of his air force. But a more fundamental question still is whether there will be any airfields for the air forces to fly from. At present there just are not enough. They are being built: the French are getting on with some of them. But many more are needed, and who is going to pay for them?

It's easy to dismiss this as a trifling argument when you're in the mood of a high-level strategist. But when you're in the mood of a taxpayer it seems important. And democratic governments are responsible to taxpayers.

The financial arguments would be much more difficult than they are if it weren't for the funds poured out by the U.S. Government through the Mutual Assistance Program. This was the only way, for example, to end the paradox of the Italian motor industry. Here was plenty of factory capacity and a good deal of unemployment, while at the same time NATO was screaming for defence production. But everybody seemed reluctant to buy military vehicles from Italy. In the end Italian production was started with U.S. funds. The French will get military trucks from Italy for free. But the value of the trucks will be paid out of the French Treasury into a special fund which is earmarked for more defence production in France. The British are actually buying Italian trucks and tools too. So progress is made.

*The details of an elaborate new network of military airfields for the defence of Western Europe, which ultimately will cost nearly $1 billion, was announced by NATO last week. The final decision of cost-sharing may be made by the North Atlantic Council meeting of the 12 treaty states who will meet in Ottawa, probably late in September.

Manpower after Production

Production rightly comes before manpower in the consideration of the military build-up. Since NATO got to work the number of men in uniform has increased very substantially. If anybody has got exact figures (and they are surprisingly hard to get) they would be secret. But the total increase in men is nothing like as high, proportionately, as the increase in effective combat troops. Equipment and weapons are still the bottleneck. But this situation will be changing before long.

The U.S. production drive will be getting into its stride in the next twelve months. In some categories the flow will reach prodigious proportions by this fall. Foreseeing the day when the production bottleneck is removed, it now becomes highly practical to ask about the men.

At the end of last year the NATO countries undertook certain definite commitments to supply forces to General Eisenhower. Canada's undertaking was for a brigade of the Army and an air division of 11 squadrons from the RCAF. But the total of all these commitments never matched total estimated requirements. It was enough to be going on with, but the gap between commitments and requirements has always been a worry in the background. General Eisenhower may now well ask to be told how the NATO Governments propose to close it.

The Canadian Government already knows that an increase in our air commitment would be specially welcome. The RCAF will take into Europe an air component of the kind that is most badly needed. The RAF, the French and the Belgian air forces are all building up tactical air forces for support of the armies. The U.S. Air Force is putting in F84's for the same purpose. But the RCAF will put in squadrons equipped with F86's (see Business Front). And they are the only planes able to provide high-level cover and keep off the MIG15's. Our first three squadrons (composing what used to be called a "Wing" and now will be a "Group", because the RCAF is adopting U.S. terminology), should arrive in General Eisenhower's command by next summer. Then the build-up will grow to the presently planned limit of 11 squadrons, an "air division". Our allies would like us both to increase the total commitment, and, if we could, to get it there faster.

Ground and Air

The Government's view is that we cannot increase our air commitment until we know what may be required of us on the ground. Even to say this is to go further than any official admission. Officially we cannot do any more than we are now doing. But I shall be surprised, and so will a good many other people, if it is not suggested that Canada should increase its army commitment from a brigade to a division.

A small training division—not more than, say, 15,000 men—should be within our capacity, particularly if the 25th Brigade is able to come back from Korea. So long as it has to be held there the Army is stretched. It has to maintain supply lines to both sides of the world. It has to maintain one force using British-type weapons and another using U.S.-type weapons. If we could put together the 25th Brigade, the 27th Brigade and the reinforcements already trained, we should have nearly a division—without counting the airborne brigade which is kept at home. But there would still be the problem of rotating the troops. We would have to go on recruiting enough men to replace the troops in Europe after a year's or eighteen months' spell.

This question has not yet arisen officially. But it is one that may very well arise if General Eisenhower starts putting on the heat to get "the gap" closed.

As alliances go the North Atlantic Treaty has probably produced better results than any other peacetime alliance in history. But it still has to be proved that it can produce good enough results for the situation in which the Western world finds itself. And the next stage of decision is not far off.

Sabres Are Sinews In Our Air Arm

Banshee Wail of Canadian-Built Jet Fighters Would Sound if Enemy Planes Attacked

by Frank Lowe

BACK in the dark days of seeming imminent defeat for the Allies, in 1940, big Geoffrey Notman and another Canadian industrialist tossed a coin to see who would have the job of producing tanks, and who would produce guns. Notman won the toss and produced thousands of the guns which played an important part in the eventual allied victory over Germany. But that isn't the story's crux.

As Notman tells it today, 11 years later, the main point is that when the toss was made, Canada did not have the facilities to produce *either* tanks or guns. Both the industrialists were preparing to pioneer in a strange production world. The toss meant only headaches no matter which way the coin fell.

Today this would not happen. Canada has not only mastered the technique of building tanks and guns—items which unfortunately are necessary in a world shivering in cold-war blasts—but can also hold her own in producing one of the most complicated instruments of war ever devised, the F-86 Sabre jet fighter plane.

Notman is now executive vice-president and general manager of Canadair Ltd., the only plant in Canada producing this seven-ton, fast-as-sound aerial tiger. To him this is proof that this country has travelled a fair distance along the road to adequate self-defence and industrial competence in the last decade.

Anyone considering the complicated process of building a Sabre jet is bound to agree. The making of a single Sabre, for instance, gobbles up 7,445 pounds of aluminum alloy, 1,733 pounds of steel, 549,416 rivets, bolts and other small standard parts, pieces and fittings.

Producing 20 of these a month, in a plant covering 1,750,000 square feet of earth at Cartierville on the outskirts of Montreal, keeps 6,000 employees busy round the clock. Canadair could up this rate at any time to 150 a month, but cannot get enough engines from the United States. The engines are built by General Electric.

Almost all the workmen building this first-line fighter are skilled technicians. Such care is taken in finding the right man for the right job that Canadair scoured the country for a four-foot male who would fit into the hollow wings and do "inside" work.

They found a dwarf who for years had been barred from lucrative employment because of his size. He is now earning a good living in an essential industry.

Front Line

Each of the Sabres, when finished, is sent to the RCAF. Squadrons of these blunt-nosed fighters with the stubby wings and banshee wail will form the first line of air defence should this country ever be attacked.

Complementing the Sabre, which is short-winded with only a 500-mile range without auxiliary fuel tanks, is the CF-100 far-flying night fighter, produced in Toronto by A. V. Roe Canada Ltd. Defence officials think this combination will give Canada air protection second to none in the western world.*

Building of the aircraft in this country is more than a milestone on Canada's road to industrial maturity. It has brought home to Montreal as nothing else has done the harsh facts of present-day international life.

Like every other centre of wartime activity, in 1945 Montreal tried to get back to its peacetime ways as quickly as possible. The huge aircraft plant at Cartierville was merely something to be pointed at as the hurrying hundreds sped along the highway leading to the Laurentian playgrounds.

Noise Makers

"That used to be the biggest aircraft plant in Canada," the motorist might say to his out-of-town friend. "Built flying boats for the RCAF. Used to employ about 21,000 men."

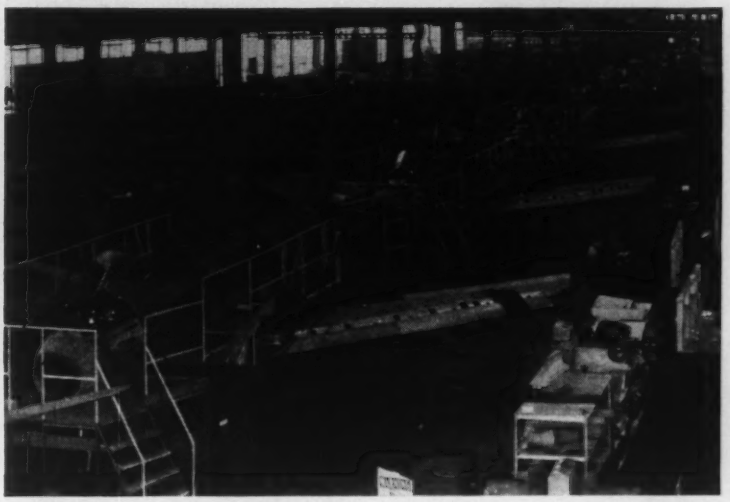
The past tense as applied to Canadair was dropped suddenly this spring. Residents within a two-mile radius of the plant started deluging police and newspaper switchboards with complaints about mysterious explosions which, at all hours of the day and night, rattled windows, wakened babies and frankly scared the more timid.

Canadair eventually let people in on its secret. At a public demonstration test pilots shot two F-86 Sabres straight up into the clear spring sky. Then, at 40,000 feet, the two planes were sent earthwards in screaming power dives.

How fast the planes travelled is an official secret. But the original F-86 was clocked at 670 miles per hour, a world's record. The plane now being built at Canadair is an improved version of this original Sabre—correctly known as the F-86E—so as the two demonstrating planes plunged

CONTINUED ON PAGE 34

*Chatco Steel Products Ltd. and A. V. Roe Canada Ltd. announced jointly last week that the steel company had been given a subcontract to turn out major components for the CF-100—rear centre section fuselages, rear fuselage sections, rudders, tail cones, tailplanes and fins.

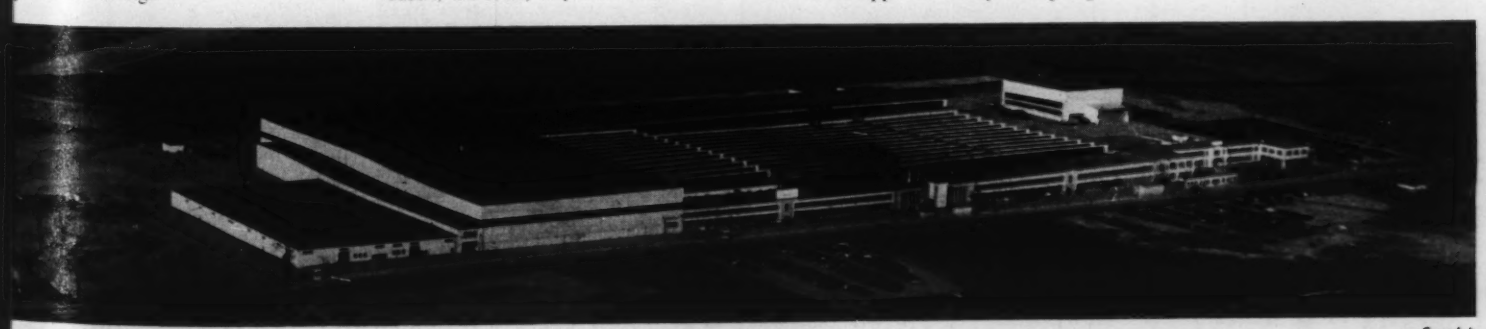


—Canadair

FROM PRODUCTION LINE . . . . *Sabres take on bone and muscle on a section of Canadair's production line in Montreal. It is about two miles in length.*

—Canadair

. . . TO FLIGHT STRIP: *The finished product is beautiful, but deadly. It is superior to Russian MIG but lacks fire power, say veteran Korean pilots.*



—Canadair

SPRAWLING *over 40 acres, the giant Canadair plant at Cartierville, just outside Montreal, is where Sabre parts are built. Parts are assembled at second plant.*

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CANADAIR'S TOP BRASS

H. OLIVER WEST came up from the great Boeing plant at Seattle, where he had been manager of operations, to head the firm. And business boomed under the frail-looking man with big aviation ideas. He was a driver, and prodded his men not only into producing Canada's first commercial passenger plane, but also into selling it.

The story is told of the Canadair salesman who was having lunch in Quebec's Chateau Frontenac when an Indian, complete with turban, walked in. The salesman practically jumped with joy, much to the bewilderment

—© Karsh

HOPKINS: *President Canadair. Production problem, engine shortage.*

of his friends. He explained that just three weeks before he had flown all the way to India to try to sell this man Canadair planes, but the Indian had been away. And now he had walked right into the salesman's arms.

Unfortunately, the sale was not made. The Indian explained sadly that monetary reforms in his country had stripped even princes down to their last emerald mine, so he did not think it wise to add to his fleet of personal aircraft. But this incident sheds light on the lengths, geographically speaking, West and his associates went in efforts to sell their built-in-Canada products.

Fast Deliveries

Production-wise the story is the same. Canadair customers came to take deliveries ahead of schedule as a matter of course. A scroll from BOAC tells how in 1948 BOAC placed an order for 22 Argonauts, and how the 22nd plane was delivered eight months ahead of schedule.

This was all to West's credit. But in his headlong drive towards making his plant something the whole world would envy he came into collision with his board of directors. The board and West shared the same ambitions. But there apparently was a squabble over the manner in which these ambitions should be realized. No explanation was given, but about a year ago West retired for reasons of "ill-health."

His insistence on quality and top-management know-how remained, however. John Jay Hopkins is President now, with his broad experience in business and law proving an asset. In his early '30's he was special assistant to the secretary of the U. S. treasury. He has been associated with the Electric Boat Company for nearly 15 years, as director, vice-president and president.

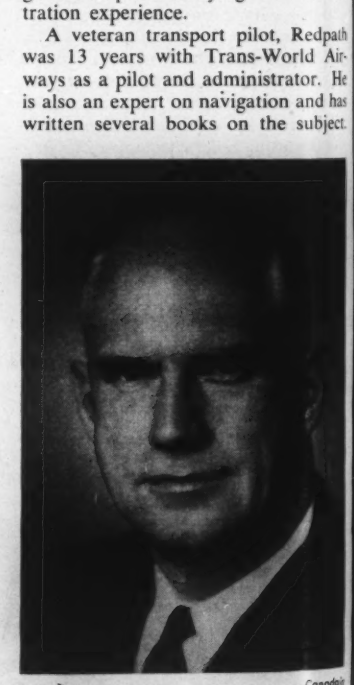
Directing the company's tremendous production is Montreal-born James Geoffrey Notman as Executive Vice-President and General Manager. He came into the company in 1950 from a similar position with Dominion Engineering, one of Canada's top makers of heavy equipment. During the war years — when he flipped a coin to choose between guns and tanks — he was on loan to the Department of Munitions and Supply as a consulting specialist and Coordinator of Ordnance. With that record, Notman is still one year younger than this century.

Specialists All

Robert A. Neale, Vice-President Manufacturing, is a production expert and specialist in business management. During the last war he helped produce the famous B-17 and B-29 bombers. His partner at Canadair is William K. Ebel, Vice-President Engineering and in charge of design and research. He was formerly a vice-president with the Glenn L. Martin Company and a director of Curtiss-Wright.

Peter H. Redpath, bearer of one of Montreal's proudest names, sees that what these men produce is salable. He is Vice-President of the Sales Department, and behind him is a solid background of practical flying and administration experience.

A veteran transport pilot, Redpath was 13 years with Trans-World Airways as a pilot and administrator. He is also an expert on navigation and has written several books on the subject.



—Canadair

NOTMAN: *Canadair's General Manager. An answer, the Orenda engine.*

In addition, he has served as vice-president of the Swedish Air Line and Scandinavian Air Lines System and holds royal decorations from Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY: Mixed Blessing

GOVERNMENT economists have predicted that the value of Canada's gross national product will reach $20.7 billion this year. This is about 15 per cent above last year's figure, but more than half the increase will be due to price rises.

The $20.7 billion figure is about $700 million above what the Finance Minister estimated it would be when he brought down his Budget, and since the Government revenue can be expressed as a proportion of the gross national product, it seems likely that we will finish the year with a surplus even greater than Opposition critics had hoped.

The large surplus is bad politics, but it's good economics. It's bad politically because it comes at a time when high living costs makes taxes especially painful, and if the Government ends the year with a surplus, voters may wonder "Why the high taxes?" But it's good economically because the surplus represents spending power that has been drawn off and, consequently, has not exerted its upward push on prices.

In other words, it's a good course to steer, but a hard one to hold. In predicting a gross national product $700 million above the estimate on which the Budget was based, the Government economists have also predicted political trouble for the Finance Minister.

Mines:

DEFENCE & TUNGSTEN

INTERNATIONAL Materials Conference allocations of tungsten ores and concentrates to Canada for the third quarter of this year are below normal requirements. Last year these amounted to some 140 tons; the IMC allocations for the quarter were 26 of the 2,800 metric tons available for distribution among nine countries*.

In addition to the concentrates, Canada has also to import primary tungsten products—mainly from the U.S. and Britain. Altogether Canada's tungsten needs amount to about 350 tons annually.

Tungsten is about as important a war metal as there is, and the Western nations are "critically" short of it. It was short in World War I and World II, and the situation is likely to be worse this time; for besides its essential use in the manufacture of armor-piercing shells, high-speed machine tools, dies, radio tubes and drilling equipment for mines, it is a key metal in the manufacture of high temperature alloys required for jet engines.

Seriously worried, the American Senate Armed Services Committee gave a bad-tempered dressing down to the U.S. Munitions Board and the Army Department for their slow motion in stockpiling the metal. The Committee concluded that "nothing short of a miracle will provide enough tungsten for the combined essential needs of ourselves and our allies."

A miracle-worker will be starting off with a considerable handicap, as about half the world's tungsten comes from China and Korea—sources that are now cut off from the West. However, intensive efforts to increase tungsten production in countries outside the iron curtain are underway.

Tungsten prices have climbed to about 300 per cent of their pre-Korean War level, and this has encouraged high cost mines to come into operation as well as to prompt a vigorous search for new sources.

Whatever ore is produced in Canada will have to be refined to tungsten carbide or metal in the U.S. as we don't have the refineries here to do it. But high-grade tungsten ores can be fed directly to the steel baths in some Canadian mills for the production of tungsten alloy steels, so with stepped-up domestic tungsten production, Canada may be able to meet this requirement on her own.

The Canadian Government got back into the tungsten mining business last Spring (SN March 6) when it purchased known tungsten reserves at the "Emerald" mine near Salmo, BC. This will be "a big producer in any man's country" in the opinion of Ottawa officials. The Government produced some scheelite— a tungsten mineral —from this mine during World War II.

*U.S. (1,255 tons), U.K. (695 tons), France (280 tons), Germany (290 tons), Sweden (210 tons), Canada (26 tons), Yugoslavia (16 tons), Australia (15 tons), Spain (13 tons).

Living Costs:

NEW FORMULA

ALTHOUGH it will probably mean little to the harried consumer, Canada will have a new cost-of-living index

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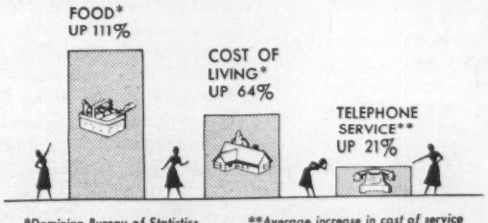
ABBREVIATING certain words in our telephone directories can often reduce a listing from two lines to one. This not only makes the directory thinner and easier to read, but also less costly to produce.

In one of our bigger directories, for instance, taking out *just one line* saves enough paper to print 1,310 pages or 1½ directories!

This careful attention to little things is typical of how all departments work to keep costs down. It's one of the reasons why your telephone is one of today's best buys.

COMPARE THESE PRICE INCREASES DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS



*Dominion Bureau of Statistics

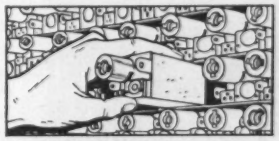
**Average increase in cost of service in the territory we serve

Telephone service is one of today's best buys

DOLLAR SAVERS

A new steel wire, so strong that only half as many poles are needed to support it, extends spacing between poles to 400 feet or more. This saving is important as construction costs continue to go up.

Long Distance operators now dial many out-of-town calls just as easily as people dial local numbers. This not only means faster, more convenient service for you, but means our operating dollars go further.



Voice frequency amplifiers have been squeezed in size until today amplifiers that would have filled a whole building now can be put in a single room. Result: important savings in building costs.

...TO GIVE YOU BIGGER AND BIGGER VALUE

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

early next year. In addition, the old one will probably be carried on for a while—which may make the news twice as bad if the inexorable upward spiral continues.

The new one will be compiled from reports from 3,100 representative Canadian urban families, who told the Dominion Bureau of Statistics what goods and services they bought, and in what quantities. Statisticians will use their reports to compile a "family package" which will include such increasingly important items as margarine and fuel oil, missing in the computation of the old index. They will also reweigh the old index, since importance of some items in the family budget has increased, while others have become less important.

The index will also have a new base period, since the pre-war 1935-39 base period of the present index is unsatisfactory. It will probably be a shorter period, and will be based on postwar years. The new index will get a new name as well—the consumer price index.

Reason the bureau will also hang on to the old index for a while is that many wage contracts are tied to it. Escalator clauses in the contracts often mention specific details of the index, and if it were suddenly scrapped altogether, it would throw many of the contracts out of line.

When the U.S. recently revised its index, it was found the monthly change was about the same as in the old index, which was carried on simultaneously. The new Canadian index will also probably tell much the same story as the old one, but it will be based on a much more realistic reflection of today's living conditions.

SIMPSON'S SYSTEM

THE largest privately-owned automatic telephone system in Canada was officially opened last week at the Toronto Mutual Street Building of The Robert Simpson Company Limited.

This new dial telephone installation, which will serve both telephone orders and main store calls, is without counterpart in Canada. The only two similar installations are at Consolidated Edison Corporation in New York, and the UN headquarters at Lake Success.

The switchboard and its associated equipment is sufficient to take care of the telephone requirements of a city the size of Oshawa.

The work of planning, engineering and installing the new system has taken 20 months. More than 7,000,000 feet of wire was used to knit hundreds of thousands of components into the communications network.

Located on the third floor of the Mutual St. building, where 12,500 square feet is taken up by long banks of dialing equipment and telephone or switchboard positions, the system has 150 trunks and 1,700 local lines with capacity for another 1,000 when needed. The telephone order system, with 130 direct lines, operates in conjunction with the main board, but is entirely automatic.

One of the many modern innovations is a "gate" system in the telephone order department that automatically connects each incoming call in the order in which it is placed.

—CP

McCANN: *The Revenue Minister had bad news for income tax dodgers.*

■ A drive against income tax evaders was announced by Revenue Minister McCann last week. He notified the House of Commons that the Department of National Revenue will step up activity against those who are not filing complete returns, now that the department has caught up in assessing returns already filed. Several methods, including checking of individual bank accounts if necessary, are employed to find out if individuals and companies are filing proper returns, if it looks as though there is a discrepancy between their reported and actual incomes.

■ Purchase of an as yet undisclosed amount of feed wheat by the U.S. is expected to prevent what might have been a bottleneck choking the movement of this year's wheat crop in Canada. The carryover from last year's crop was unusually high this year, since there was a large production of low-grade wheat, much of which is still on hand. Although overseas markets have taken a large amount, it is harder to sell than high-grade wheat, which was scarce last year.

■ Despite a record cut of pulpwood, this year, estimates of higher consumption during 1952 and 1953 moved operators to carry on operations this summer, although in most provinces cutting is carried on mainly in fall and winter months. It will mean several hundred thousand additional cords of pulpwood, although cutting will not be as heavy, naturally, as during the winter months. It will also probably mean that the record established during the 1950-51 season will be surpassed.

■ Canada sold more apples, bacon and cheese to the United Kingdom in 1950, but still slipped a notch as a supplier of food to Britain. Official figures released recently showed a big drop in the amount of food exported. Considerably lower were shipments of flour, wheat, canned salmon and eggs. In the case of eggs, Canada almost dropped out of the market entirely.

—Miller

TANK GUNS: *Women are once again at work making weapons for the fighting front. Scene above was taken at an ordnance factory "somewhere in Britain."*

No Need for "Peace Fears"

Anti-Inflation Policies Still Required As Rearmament Pressure Continues

by John L. Marston

London.

THE BUSINESS world is not easily adapting itself to the idea that an approximation to peace might last indefinitely. The Korean war in its first year became incorporated into the economic scheme of things. It was so securely a part of the business routine, indeed, that the world markets had come almost to ignore it and to proceed with their booms and recessions independently. Withdrawal of Korea from military conflict would leave a gap—a blessed gap in the story of human suffering, but requiring difficult adjustment of business policies.

Such, at least, were the first reactions to the idea of peace. Further thought has somewhat modified these ideas. There is renewed emphasis on the rearmament programs, especially on the fact that they are not yet anywhere near their spending peak. America's national accounts were able to show a sizeable surplus for the year ended in June, but the doubling of the country's defence expenditure from about 20 to 40 billion dollars will transform the financial situation.

The U.K. Exchequer returns are already showing a chronic deficit, which will probably be balanced by inflationary financing in one form or another. There will be plenty of other such cases when the West is bearing the full weight of rearmament.

The fact is that the Korean War has been relatively unimportant in the economic scheme of things. The resources which it has absorbed have been considerable in relation to what was immediately available between mid-1950 and mid-1951, but the huge mobilization of resources for "military preparedness" which began late in 1950 is a bigger proposition altogether. The preparations are against the possibility of world war, whereas the Korean War, however concentrated, has been at least territorially limited.

The moves to end the Korean War occurred when trade had already experienced a recession lasting some months. Had the recession only just begun the reaction to the peace moves would probably have been much sharper—although the resistance of many commodities to the downward trend of prices suggests that the recession this year has been primarily an adjustment to bring "excessive prices back into proportion, not a general economic weakening". With wool, rubber, tin, and other sensitive commodities, already "shaken out", there is no reason for a sudden cessation of buying; though in a time of confusion business is always cautious.

What can reasonably be expected is a period of approximate stability, followed by renewed inflation—clearly perceptible, perhaps, during the final quarter of this year. If the inflation is strong, and if it gathers momentum next year and after, it will be capable of undoing all the political work of the democracies since the war, even of undermining their military potential by rotting away the morale without which weapons are of little use.

In this situation it seems incredible that some people have worried about maintaining the boom in business—incredible, that is, unless one happens to be among the unfortunates whose livelihood has been jeopardized even by this year's recession. There has been talk about keeping the wheels of trade moving, about the threat to political stability of a weakening of confidence in business, with full employment no longer assured. But if the authorities miss this opportunity to press anti-inflation policies into effect they are likely to regret their hesitation later, when it is too late.

SCHOOL FOR PRESIDENTS

It's Back to School for Big Businessmen As They Learn How to Deal with People

FOR five weeks beginning July 30, Dr. "Joe" Bailey, PhD of Harvard will return to Western Ontario's university campus near London to "guide" his fourth class of 85 business executives through the summer session in human relations and administrative practices sponsored by the Harvard-Western School of Business Management.

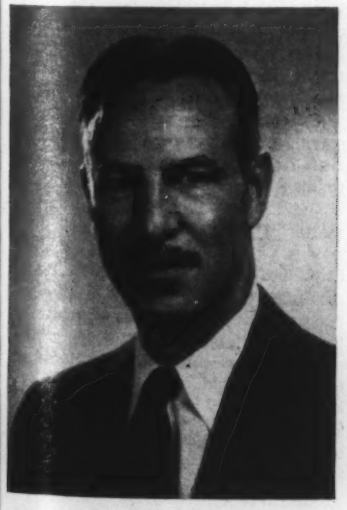
The whole venture of enticing business executives of middle and senior management levels back to school has been one of the greatest gambles in postwar adult education. Western's dean, Walter A. Thompson, believes that America's newest science—social skill in human business relations—has finally found its rightful place in the educational scheme.

Three years ago the Finance-Advisory Board at Western, headed by Hugh Mackenzie, Vice-President and General Manager of John Labatt Ltd., agreed to underwrite all financial losses sustained by the first class of 50 men, chosen to represent a cross-section of Canadian industry. Canadian directors recognized the opportunity to secure training for middle- and top-level executives—so there was no loss.

For $500, covering classroom materials, lodging and meals, borne in all cases by the participating firm, the burden of executive training has been lifted off the busy shoulders of many a president and general manager. By continuing to send their quota of two men each year, companies can take out insurance against the danger of bad management because of death or retirement of top officials.

After actual case problems have been distributed, the classes take the form of conferences, with the three Harvard professors (Dr. Joseph Cannon Bailey, Professor Ross J. Walker, and Professor Franklin E. Folts) and five faculty members of Western acting merely as chairmen for the discussion and solution of human problems.

Because technological skill has so outstripped social skill in business, and organized strikes have been the result of this rapid progress, these executives feel the need to come back to school for a period of "just thinking" about human relations.



BAILEY: *Busy executives come to learn about human relations.*

U.S. BUSINESS

Policy:

PASSED BUCK

A "DEATH sentence" for the Truman Administration's program of commercial-jet transport development has been neatly executed by a group of Air Force officials. It was a complete victory for the Air Force military command over the civilian command. Some Washington officials have been smarting for the last year or two over the commanding position Canada and Britain hold in commercial jets and have been strong proponents of a government subsidy to start a research program for testing jet transports. But when the Pentagon decided in favor of the military command's fighter-bomber complex, the House appropriations committee promptly turned down the program. It was feared that the stimulation of commercial plane development might drain off talent from strictly military projects. The official attitude now is that commercial jets should be developed and financed by the plane makers and commercial airlines rather than by the government. Industry has no present intention of doing anything of the sort.

Allocations:

SLICED PIE

MID-AUGUST is the target date set by the International Materials Conference for a newsprint allocation program covering the balance of 1951 and the first six months of 1952. Meanwhile, preliminary work has started on the big task of establishing allocations on kraft pulp and dissolving pulp. The statistical studies will be started immediately so the paper committee can get down to business on these two commodities as soon as the newsprint allocations are out of the way. Japan has been allocated a place on the paper committee, bringing to 14 the nations represented on this hard-working group.

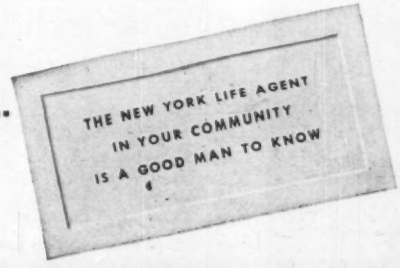
The IMC is quite likely to make fourth-quarter allocations on nickel and cobalt and possibly on copper and zinc. Manganese and lead are less likely candidates. Wool talks have been resumed by a greatly strengthened wool committee whose new members can speak with somewhat more authority than their predecessors. J. G. Crawford, Permanent Secretary of the Australian Department of Commerce, will head his country's wool delegation. Cotton may not go under allocation because of an improved supply situation but a special committee has been set up to look into cotton linters. So far, despite much discussion, committees have not yet been organized in either rubber or tin.

■ Group life insurance covered a record number of persons at the start of 1951 with nearly 28 million having such protection in the U.S. against 13.5 million five years ago. Total coverage exceeds $50 billion dollars for the first time. This year's group life insurance is under 66,000 master policies with business firms or other organizations. There were 36,000 such contracts five years ago.

Accident and Sickness Insurance
now offered by
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

A NEW and liberal program of Accident and Sickness insurance policies, including Hospitalization and Medical Expense benefits, is now offered by New York Life. This 107-year-old company is one of the largest mutual life insurance companies in the world. Its new Accident and Sickness policies stress liberal benefits and broad coverages at the lowest possible cost. They offer cash income during disability and provide funds to pay doctor and hospital bills. Ask a New York Life Agent to tell you about them. New York Life Insurance Company, Canadian Division Headquarters, 320 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario.

NOW MORE THAN EVER...



CUT TO THE RED CLOTH

UTWA in Canada Remains a Red Stronghold Despite General Labor Housecleaning

by Ed Bantey

THE COMMUNISTS make it their business to howl every time a legitimate trade union tries to move in on their territory. Their well-worn cry: "Union-busters!" But the shoe is on the other foot in many Ontario textile centers these days and Communists are keeping quiet about it.

Making an all-out bid for control of thousands of workers in Cornwall, Welland and other Ontario textile towns is the Red-line United Textile Workers of America (TLC-AFL), thriving stronghold of the slowly-dwindling Communist labor empire in Canada.

Led by Canadian Director R. Kent Rowley and fire-eating Madeleine Parent, of Montreal, the UTWA is out to smash the rival, 20,000-member Textile Workers Union of America (CCL-CIO), a hard-fighting anti-Communist organization.

Nice Opening

The Reds, who know a neat opening when they see one, have found just that in the Ontario centers where the TWUA membership is girding for an internal union fight set off by the arbitrary ouster last March of Canadian Director Sam Baron. The Canadian wing of TWUA has lined up with Baron to fight alleged dictatorship by General President Emil Rieve.

It is not the first time the Rowley-Parent union has attempted unsuccessfully to "raid" TWUA locals, and officials of the CIO affiliate say they can keep the Reds out of Cornwall and the other towns again. But labor people are wondering when, if ever, the Reds are going to be cleaned out of Canada's textile mills.

Really baffling to labor observers is the fence-sitting attitude of UTWA President Anthony Valente, of Washington, DC, an anti-Communist who tolerates Red leadership of his union in Canada. Valente's failure to clean house, they say, can be attributed only to a fear that he may lose a reported 10,000 members in Canada if he ousts Rowley and Miss Parent.

—Canada Wide

PARENT: *She and Rowley share leadership of Red-line union, UTWA.*

The United Textile Workers has a total membership in Canada and the U.S. of about 50,000. Were Valente to sack the Canadian leadership, which has managed to gain tight control of members in Ontario and Quebec, the parent UTWA might stand to lose a sizeable chunk of dues.

Still Members

Valente's refusal to act has given the Trades and Labor Congress a reason to do nothing about UTWA's continued affiliation. Although UTWA delegates were barred from both the TLC and Quebec Federation of Labor (TLC-AFL) conventions, neither body has moved to expel the Rowley-Parent union.

Last year, after the public outcry against the continued Red leadership of UTWA in Canada, Valente took action which labor observers felt sure would spell the end of the leftists. He set up a board to investigate charges that Rowley, Madeleine Parent and other officials were stooging for the Communists.

The board came to Canada, questioned the UTWA leaders and other labor officials. Then it returned to Washington to report. The report has never been made public, but it has been intimated that the UTWA found no "conclusive proof" that its Canadian wing was Communist-dominated. The report was promptly tabled—and forgotten.

Valente's failure to obtain "conclusive proof" doesn't stack up with the facts, experienced labor people point out. Rowley, Miss Parent, her ex-husband, Val Bjarnasson, and Charles Lipton all have long records as party-liners. No one has ever established if any of them are card-holders in the Labor Progressive (Communist) Party, but their views—and actions—have always followed the turns and twists of the party line.

—Canada Wide

ROWLEY: *Canadian director, he leads his union down Red path.*

The *UTW News*, the union's Canadian organ, carries a regular stream of Communist propaganda, including statements by Rowley and Miss Parent, amongst others, opposing the Marshall Plan, the Atlantic Pact and western rearmament. It has plugged the peace line and fought efforts to clean the Reds out of Canada's labor movement.

When the TLC prepared to oust the now-defunct Canadian Seamen's Union, UTWA leaders opposed the expulsion at every turn. But at the TLC convention, when the CSU was finally expelled, Rowley managed to be absent and Madeleine Parent and Bjarnasson refrained from voting.

The UTWA leaders always have done their utmost to camouflage their Communist leanings. In 1945, however, Sam Baron arrived in Canada to organize a rival union within the CIO and the UTWA has been on the run ever since. Baron has battled the Reds in the U.S. and Canada for more than 20 years and he knows how to meet them on their own terms.

Last year he handed the UTWA its biggest jolt. When Business Agent Azellus Beaucage broke with Rowley and Miss Parent in Montreal, Baron's aid was sought. He urged Beaucage to expose the leadership of his former union.

Beaucage revealed that Miss Parent had urged him to join the LPP, which he eventually did. But, after two or three years in the party, he decided he had had enough. His refusal to renew his membership brought prompt action. Beaucage was fired, then smeared.

The executive of UTWA's 3,000-member local at Dominion Textile plants in Montreal went along with Beaucage. Records showed the local's funds had been used to support the election of Fred Rose, one-time Montreal-Cartier MP, who is about to wind up a prison term for violation of Canada's Official Secrets Act. The records also showed large contributions to the CSU and other Red-line unions.

Baron has charged that the UTWA "is subservient to the Communist movement with all of its hideous servility to the Russian empire" and the evidence would seem to bear him out. Just how long it will take to see the Reds cleared out of Canada's textile mills, however, will depend on the Washington leaders who boss the parent UTWA.

SINEWS IN OUR AIR ARM

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 29

earthwards they were probably travelling at the speed of sound.

Then, as they pulled out just in time to avoid digging their own graves, the watchers heard a series of shattering explosions. As the hurtling aircraft pulled out of their dives a series of pressure waves were set off. When these waves hit the ground, they sound very much like a not-too-far-away artillery barrage. In this dramatic way Canadair announced it was back in business. Actually, it had never been out of it.

What the passing motorists did not know was that from 1945 until 1950 this factory was turning out the first commercial airliners ever to be designed and produced in Canada and sold abroad. But the fact passed almost unnoticed except in the business and political fields.

Alterations made to handle the job of producing the Sabre meant that the Canadair plant grew to cover 40 acres. Another 60 acres are available for expansion. The assembly lines are longer than the two-mile test runways outside the buildings.

So efficient is that huge manufacturing concern that American Aviation, a leading U.S. aircraft publication, just recently took its own government sharply to task for not giving orders to Canadair. The Montreal plant was described as probably more efficient than anything in the U.S. Proof is the fact that Canadair is now tooling up for another jet job. It will produce the T-33 trainer for the U.S. This order, running to about 500 planes, means $100 million, and the doubling of the working force from its present 6,000 to 12,000

As Canadair plans to sub-contract up to 50 per cent of this order, for aircraft parts and equipment, this means that some $50 million U.S. dollars will be spread among other Canadian firms producing aluminum, steel, radio parts and plastics, etc.

It is also hoped that this order will be a start in making defence business between Canada and the U.S. a two-way street. To date Canada has contracted for more than $900 million worth of war materials in the U.S. This projected aircraft order for trainers is the first sizable one sent north of the border, despite outspoken opinions of such men as Prime Minister St. Laurent and Defence Minister Claxton about the need for reciprocity in this defence business.

But Canadair isn't content merely to produce copies of planes developed elsewhere. A new U.S. jet trainer, the T-36, will be built in this plant eventually. The aircraft is the brain-child of Canadair engineers and designers.

However, it won't be known as the Canadair T-36. Although the U.S. accepted Canadair's design as the best, it was altered slightly to strengthen the myth that U.S. plane brains are tops. It will be the Beech-T-36.

Other planes are now in the design stage, too, but as they are military craft nothing can be divulged about them. Right now the baby of Canadair is the F-86 and its performance is a matter of pride to every worker.

It is a matter of record that when a Canadian-built engine, the Toronto-produced Orenda, was put in a Sabre, performance was upped. Whether or not this switch will be made on a permanent basis is not known. If it is, the engine builders at A. V. Roe Canada in Toronto and the plane builders at Canadair in Montreal will team up to produce a real cloud-scorcher of a fighting aircraft.

This would also mean that the big worry of Canadian aircraft builders in World War II — lack of parts from other countries — will be no more.

He Transformed a Town

Industrial Revolution Named Edouard Roy Hit Sleepy Little Town of l'Assomption

y John Hammond

T IS no surprise that maps show Assomption, Que., as a tiny, uninvit-g dot on the eastern approaches to Montreal. Maps can indicate high-ays and rail lines, but no symbol has ver been devised for a miracle.

L'Assomption is a sleepy little town hat was hit by a one-man industrial evolution named Edouard Roy. Like any another Quebec town, it has hanged almost overnight from an asy-going rural community to a ustling industrial centre.

M. Roy is a shrewd, taciturn man f 38 who is both mayor and the ndustrial brain of l'Assomption, where he runs a refrigerator plant which did a $5 million business in 1950, may top that figure this year.

In 1940, when one-time travelling salesman Roy bought l'Assomption's old, creaking foundry, it employed 20 people. Today the Roy enterprises carry a payroll of 400 to 500 throughout the year. And that comparison, in a nutshell, indicates what Edouard Roy has done for l'Assomption.

Roy is a shy, simple man who built his booming business with a combination of native acumen and personal "go-getmanship." The third of 16 children in a typical French-Canadian family of the early 1900s, he had neither the financial wherewithal nor the time for a protracted education.

Roy, for instance, cannot speak English. Many times, when out-of-town business associates visit his sumptuous office in l'Assomption, one of his aides must interpret the proceedings. But whenever a crucial point is reached in the discussion, he has an uncanny way of catching on.

Roy's lieutenants, who are mostly in the 30-40-year age bracket, attribute both his success and his ability to get the drift of things even in a discussion he can't understand to a superb intuition which, they say, is as hot as the ovens which bake the porcelain on his refrigerators.

He was born in St. Flavien de Lotbiniere, a parish in Quebec's Lower St. Lawrence region where Roys are as numerous as Smiths in Toronto. (A distant cousin of his: Msgr. Maurice Roy, Archbishop of Quebec.)

His father was a butter inspector for the Quebec Government and, when he was transferred to Joliette, which is in the same federal constituency as l'Assomption, Edouard Roy soon went to work to augment the family budget. For six years, he was a travelling salesman for a creamery; then he became an inspector for the company.

One day, he learned that the then-dilapidated hotel in l'Assomption was for sale. He looked into it, shortly became its owner. Then he bought an autobus line—to pick up hotel guests. He purchased a hardware store and, in 1940, acquired the town foundry.

For Edouard Roy, who was going places, the foundry was far from satisfactory, producing old-fashioned stoves and heaters. He purchased new equipment and, in February, 1947, the plant began work on refrigerators. It was Christmas, 1947, before the first refrigerator had been produced.

Today Roy turns out an average of 150 refrigerators a day in a modern plant that ranks with the best in Canada. Four brands (Gibson, Coolerator, Firestone and Roy) are manufactured here. (The only parts imported: the motor and compressor.) In addition, the plant turns out oil heaters, washing machines and electric stoves.

An independent union represents the employees who work a five-day, 44-hour week, get paid vacations and an average of about 85 cents an hour.

Roy, who is married and has two boys, Jules, 13, and Pierre, 12, has sold his other businesses in l'Assomption to his brothers. Other members of his family, including his 71-year-old father, who can't stand retirement, are on his staff.

An avid Liberal, he is a long-time friend of Quebec Liberal Leader Georges-Emile Lapalme, one-time MP for Joliette-l'Assomption-Montcalm. But he is no blind partisan of the Liberal Party. If he thinks certain legislation, such as Ottawa's tight credit restrictions, are harmful to small business, he says so.

Recently M. Roy acquired a new powerful press which will help him speed production of refrigerators—or any defence equipment that may be ordered. But he has a bigger and better dream in mind. "See that equipment," he says. "I have an assembly-line here to produce a small car. Some day I'm going to do it, too."

APPOINTMENT *of Frederic McBrien,* above, *was recently announced by Bristol-Myers Co. of Canada. He will take over as vice-president and sales manager of the company.*

—Arless

KEEPING *an eye on operations from the big office window overlooking the whole plant are Roy, leaning on sill, left, and his general manager, St. Laurent.*

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of Fifteen cents (15c) per share for the quarter ending 30th September, 1951, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, payable 1st October, 1951, to shareholders of record 5th September, 1951.

By order of the Board,
R. D. ARCHIBALD,
Secretary.

Montreal, July 18th, 1951.

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th September, 1951, payable 15th October, 1951, to shareholders of record 17th September, 1951.

By order of the Board,
R. D. ARCHIBALD,
Secretary.

Montreal, July 18th, 1951.

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE Ltd. FOUNDED 1710 FIRE MARINE CASUALTY

TORONTO
MONTREAL WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

RESOURCES OF CANADA INVESTMENT FUND LTD.
FONDS DE PLACEMENT DES RESSOURCES DU CANADA LTÉE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of SIX CENTS per share has been declared on the outstanding Common Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on 15th August, 1951, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st July, 1951, and to holders of Bearer Share Warrants on presentation of Coupon No. 3 on and after 15th August, 1951, as stated therein.

By order of the Board.

ADJUTOR SAVARD,
Assistant Secretary.

Montreal, Que., 19th July, 1951.

Protection Missing?

Offer your prospects and clients complete protection in Fire and Casualty insurance. Take advantage of the tried-and-proved methods in sales aids and the up-to-date service of

The CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
The CANADIAN INDEMNITY CO.
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

LEITCH GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 52

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on August 15, 1951, to shareholders of record at close of business July 31, 1951.

By Order of the Board.

W. W. McBRIEN
Secretary-Treasurer.

July 17, 1951.

Certificate of Registry

Notice is hereby given that Certificate of Registry No. 1303 has been granted to the Pearl Assurance Company Limited by the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Forgery Insurance in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

W. C. BUTLER,
Chief Agent

CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND

Ask your Investment Dealer or Broker for prospectus.

CALVIN BULLOCK
Ltd.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 256

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Saturday, the first day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1951.

By order of the Board.
T. H. ATKINSON, General Manager.
Montreal, Que., July 10, 1951.

Noranda Mines, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited, payable September 15th, to Shareholders of record August 15th, 1951.

By Order of the Board.

C. H. WINDELER,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario,
July 17th, 1951.

Agnew-Surpass
SHOE STORES LIMITED

49th Consecutive Dividend

A dividend of fifteen cents (15c) per share on all issued Common Shares of the Company has been declared payable September 4, 1951, to all shareholders of record as at the close of business July 31, 1951.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. GILLELAN,
Vice-Pres. and Sec.-Treas.
Brantford, Ont., July 12, 1951.

Next Week in SN

DON'T MISS

The Laurentians . .

. . Gilded Playgrounds

CULTURE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

Board be empowered to add to its collection Canadian music and such records, films and photographs as are considered necessary—."

Exchanges with other libraries in Canada and abroad are also recommended as well as the creation of a free list of Government publications for distribution to interested libraries both in Canada and abroad. Microfilming of the resources of the National Library at a reasonable fee—rather than decentralization and dispersal of valuable materials to provincial and local libraries—is sound and the only feasible solution to the use of materials from one central source.

Put To Good Use

It is only with the last recommendation that issue might be taken. This is to the effect that "a special department of information on library practice in Canada be maintained as part of a National Library." In Great Britain and the U.S. to which countries Canada looks in library affairs, this function is performed by professional library organizations. These consist of specialized groups such as medical, law, public and college libraries, etc., as well as religious, special and other types of libraries. Given substantial support it is reasonable to believe that with the great amount of volunteer work performed in these organizations, better service could be given than through a government agency.

But with this single possible exception, the people of Canada might well be pleased with and proud of the careful and thoughtful consideration given to the time-ridden question of a National Library. The transfer of a considerable portion of the present stock of the Library of Parliament to a new fire-proof National Library would furnish a nucleus for the new collection. Strict adherence to the Copyright Act, liberal financial support for both books and staff, and a carefully planned policy of acquisition would give Canada a working library which would at least "save face", as compared to our present situation.

An Impetus

More than this, it would give a tremendous impetus to library development throughout our country which has been all too slow, especially in rural areas, in attending to this fundamental need.

The establishment of our National Library would also encourage writers by giving them needed access to valuable Canadian records; it would furnish other libraries and individuals with needed bibliographies and reading lists; give technical services in the form of catalogues of Canadian books; print catalogue cards; send out exhibits of the best that is printed in Canada and about Canada and, finally, serve as a focal point for interlibrary loans, exchanges and ideas whether at home or abroad. It could be made the centre of the intellectual life of our country which needs focussing and synthesizing at the national level as never before.

(This article is one of a series on the Massey Report)

STRIKE SCENE

—CP

STRIKEBOUND *Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines at Timmins, Ontario, has been quiet since July 9, when more than 1,600 members of the United Steel Workers of America went out on strike, the mine's first since 1912 (SN, July 24). Key issue is the union's demand for a 17-cent wage increase and the check-off system. In* centre *is the mine shaft and modern headframe, with the hoist room at* right. *Domed storage bin holds 10,000 tons of ore.*

NOW YOU SEE IT: NOW YOU DON'T

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

Most colorful of Canada's magicians is probably John Giordmaine. For one thing, he comes from the island of Malta; has a devastating little accent and a round cherubic face. In 1919 he was en route from Malta to California to make his fortune; he stopped off in Toronto to get his visa and stayed there. He likes Toronto. This must be puzzling to Westerners but it's a fact—not magic.

Selling magic tricks in Eaton's toy department is Giordmaine's actual job. But two or three nights a week he trots around professionally — often now with son Joseph who tops him by a good few inches—to clubs, schools and homes. He's even been invited for two Christmases to entertain at Government House in Ottawa. And he's usually asked to perform at annual IBM conventions—professionally considered a top honor.

—Kenneth Roberts

FRASNIA: *Sid Lorraine's cure-all.*

IBM President Jimmy Lake has also done acts for annual conventions. He's been called "King of the silks." His specialty is confounding you with many-colored silk scarves that change color, augment, etc. He was born in England; came to Toronto in his teens. Love of his life was soccer. But it was his bridge club that turned him to magic. He tried to do card tricks—legitimately. He dropped in to see John Giordmaine at Eaton's, bought some tricks. This was only in 1938. So Jimmy is a mere young 'un in the magical game as compared to Giordmaine who started as a boy in Malta and Sid Lorraine who has made magic his hobby for 35 years.

Sid Lorraine is considered by many to be the greatest authority on magic in North America. He has authored three books on the subject; writes a monthly column in a U.S. magical journal; has what is probably the largest magical library in Canada. Daytimes he's S. R. Johnson, Art Director of Rapid Grip and Batten, Toronto. As an entertainer he's a sleight-of-hand artist—with a new routine. No top hat, no tails. He's a street corner pitchman—a sort of Harpo Marx with chatter—who makes milk shrink, hair sprout, bottles disappear, all with a magical cure-all called FRASNIA (see photograph at left).

Winnipegger Len Vintus, founder of IBM, is an outstanding ventriloquist. His dummy ("Jerry") is, Vintus claims, a first cousin to Charlie McCarthy. Both were made by the same Chicago firm. Besides being IBM's first President, Vintus also was editor for the first five years of its magazine, *The Linking Ring*, for members only.

Who said Canadians are too serious a race—without imagination?

INSURANCE

GOOD FAITH

ONE OF the basic tenets of an insurance contract is good faith. In normal legal contracts, except where there have been modifications by statute, the legal doctrine of 'caveat emptor' holds good. In other words, it is assumed that before a person signs a contract he is fully acquainted with all phases of the deal. If he is buying a house, a car, or merely a pair of socks, he is given the opportunity of examining his purchase, and unless he can prove fraud or misrepresentation, he cannot demand the return of his money. It is true that in many instances where a flaw or fault has been later discovered, that an exchange is made, providing the complaint is made within a reasonable period of time. But, on the whole, the rule of 'let the buyer beware' generally holds good.

The onus is on the customer to investigate fully before concluding any business deal, and if he is afterwards dissatisfied, he has no recourse if there has been no fraud or misrepresentation.

However, due to certain circumstances and conditions, this rule does not hold good for insurance contracts. They are, in general, governed by the legal doctrine of "Uberrimae fidei," (of the utmost good faith.) The insurer has to rely on the good faith of the insured and the reverse is also true.

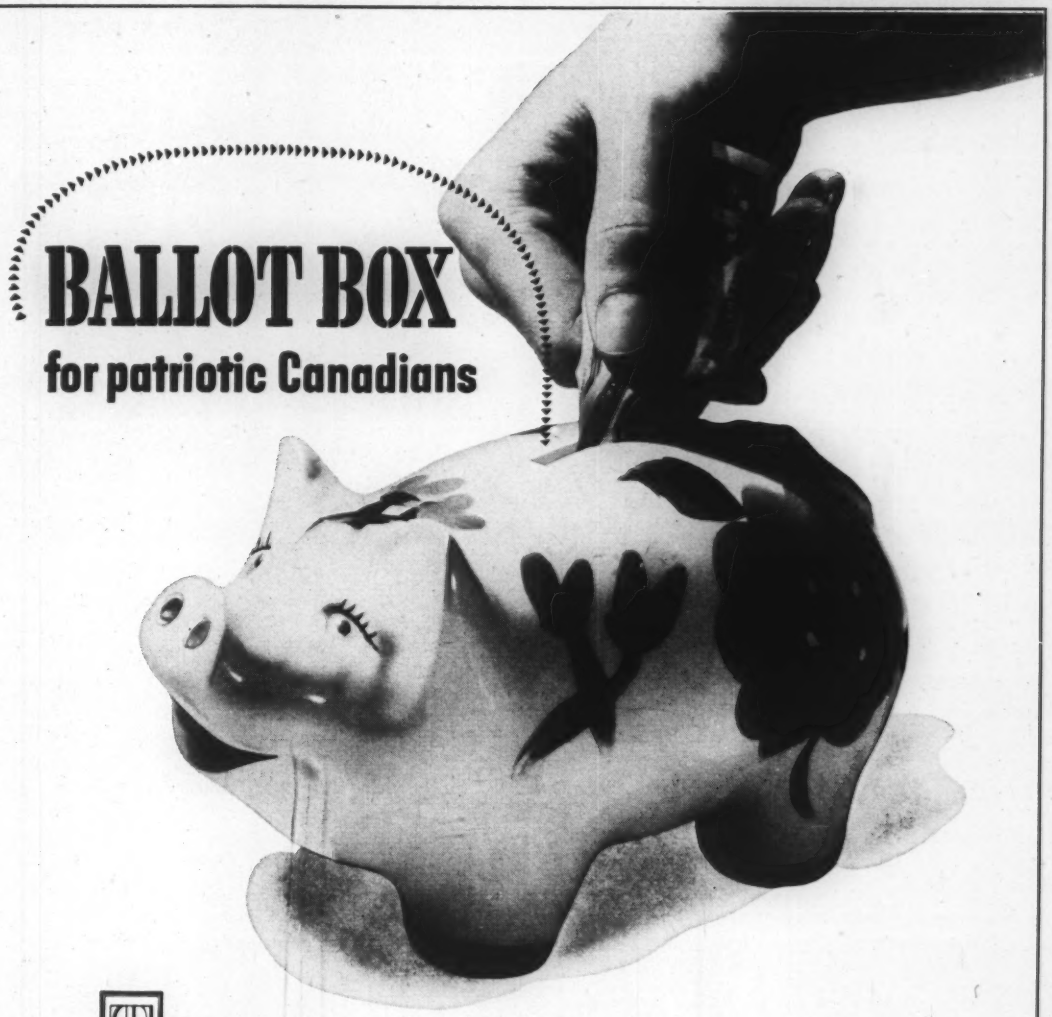
Whole Truth

This is not always understood by many purchasers of insurance. If a man desires to take out fire insurance, he is asked certain questions. The insurance company must take it for granted that the insured is being truthful in answering them. Certainly the insurance company cannot afford the time and expense of checking in detail each application. The insured is expected to disclose all the facts relating to the risk to be covered. If he does not do so, if he conceals or misrepresents certain facts, which might have influenced the insurer to decline the risk or ask for a higher premium, then there has been a breach of good faith, and the courts have ruled on many occasions that the contract is null and void.

It is understood, however, that certain facts, while they are not disclosed by the insured, are well understood by the insurer. These include facts that are common knowledge, such as those which ought to be known by the insurer through the ordinary conduct of the business; those that might have been reasonably inferred from the information placed before the insurer and facts that the insurer could have ascertained when inspecting the risk, although wilful non-disclosure or concealment of material facts from the insurer during inspection will not relieve the applicant of this duty.

The rule of good faith applies equally to the insured and the insurer. It goes without saying that without this doctrine of good faith insurance business could not be transacted on the scale it is today.

Douglas R. Weston



BALLOT BOX
for patriotic Canadians

TODAY, our first duty as Canadians is to back up our country's efforts to meet all threats to our freedom.

To do this, we must be strong not only in arms *but also in our economy*. And to keep our economy strong, we must do everything possible to *fight rising prices!*

How can you help fight this inflation?

One important way: *by saving money!* Nowadays, every dollar you spend for things you don't need helps to boost prices. But the money you save – in bank deposits, savings bonds or life insurance – "votes" against the menace of inflation.

Remember too – savings help *you*. And your *life insurance savings* help protect your family.

So . . . to support Canada's defense efforts . . . to help yourself . . . save money every way you can right now!

THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

and their Representatives

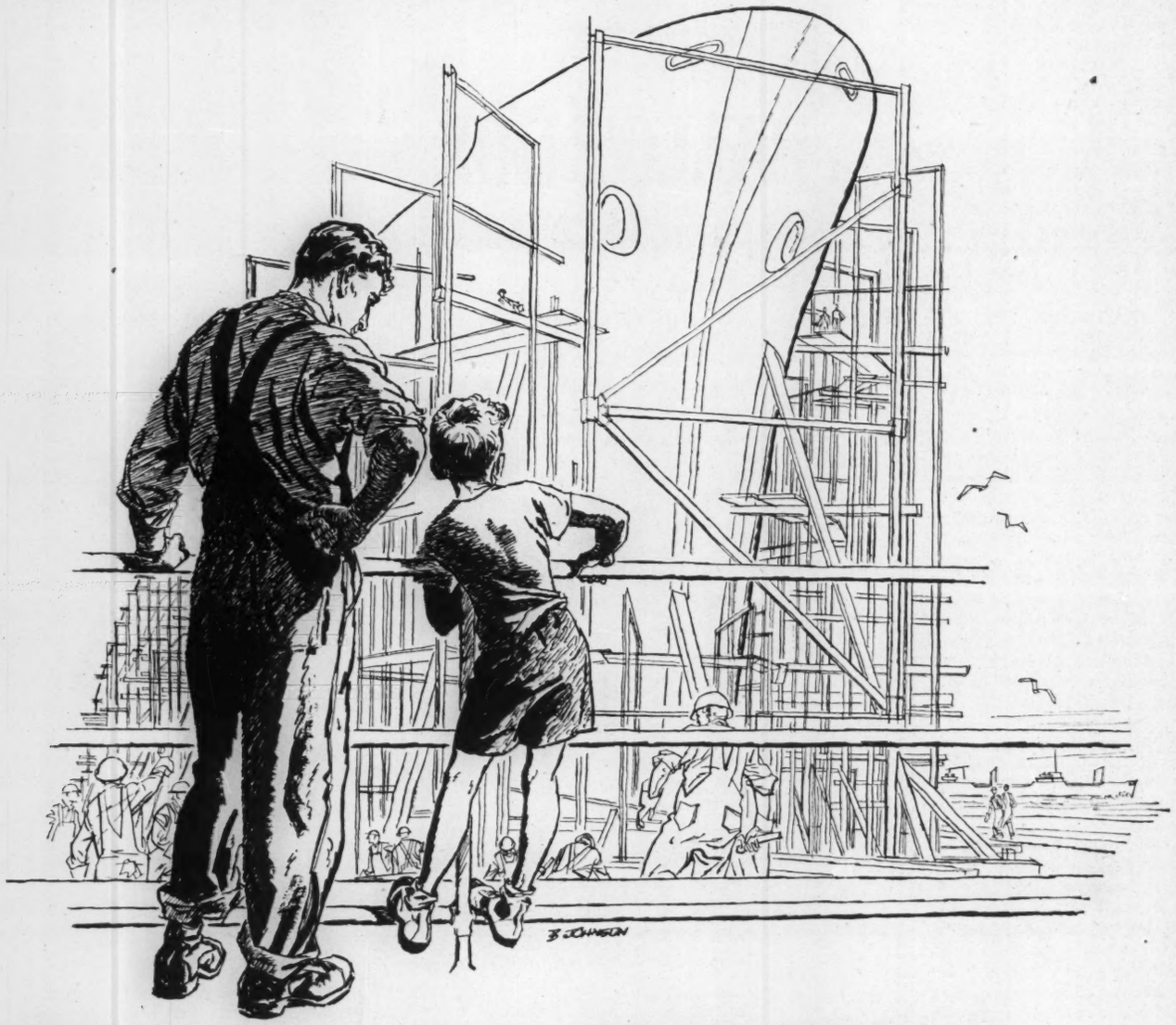
L-251SN

NEXT WEEK IN SATURDAY NIGHT

Don't Miss the Pictures and Story on Canada's Fabulous Resort Area . . .

THE LAURENTIANS: GILDED PLAYGROUNDS

OIL MAKES A COUNTRY STRONG



"OIL NEEDS A LOT OF THINGS, JIMMY!"

"Tankers, Jimmy, are just one of the things the oil business needs. It needs supplies for pipe lines and new refineries. It needs tank cars and trucks and storage tanks. It needs workers and material from all parts of Canada."

Bringing you oil is a big job. It employs labor and skills and ideas across the nation. In the past five years Imperial Oil alone has undertaken to invest more than $200 millions—about $60 for every family in Canada. Much of this money has been spent to find and develop new oil fields in the prairies, fields which mean new prosperity and new security for all Canada. But almost half of it has been invested in new tankers and pipe lines, in new refining units and in facilities to bring the products to you.

With oil playing an increasingly important part in our daily lives, the oil industry's job is bringing new strength and better living for Canadians everywhere.

About Canada's Oil

Canadians are using almost twice as much oil as they did only five years ago.

Last year Imperial bought equipment and supplies from more than 6,000 Canadian firms.

Imperial's investment in plant and equipment is equivalent to more than $23,000 for each employee.

The wholesale prices of Esso gasolines have increased only a third as much as the average price of all commodities over the past 10 years.

IMPERIAL ESSO PRODUCTS

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED